

son in the Comm...  
car is just part  
old routine

# THE TIMES

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THURSDAY APRIL 29 1982

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## Sir Robin Day has pneumonia

Sir Robin Day, the broadcaster, is in hospital with pneumonia. He was taken ill while presenting *The World at One* on BBC Radio 4 on Tuesday. Sir Robin, 58, is expected to spend several days in the hospital, which has not been named, and to be away from work for several weeks.

## Dail in uproar over acquittal

The Dail, the Irish Republic's Parliament, was suspended twice in an hour after a dispute over the acquittal last week of the Prime Minister's election agent, Mr Patrick O'Connor, on charges of trying to vote twice in February's general election. Opposition members shouted "Watergate" and "Charlie gate".

## Showdown on Capitol Hill

Mr Reagan met Mr "Tip" O'Neill, the Democratic leader, on Capitol Hill for a showdown on his stalled 1983 budget. The bipartisan negotiations are deadlocked on the issues of military spending, tax cuts and social security benefits. Page 8

## Protests by NHS unions intensify

More unions have decided to protest against the Government's refusal to improve on its pay offer to nurses and ambulance and ancillary workers, bringing nearer the prospect of disruption to the health service. Page 2

## New York paper in danger

The New York Daily News appeared to be in grave danger after its owners, the Tribune Group of Chicago, announced they had cancelled their agreement to sell it to Mr Joe Albritton, a Texas financier.

## Vegetable ban

Imports of Italian leafy vegetables have been banned for two months from tonight to prevent an infestation of British crops by Colorado beetles. Page 2

## Israel branded

Despite bitter United States protests, the General Assembly overwhelmingly condemned Israel for repression in the occupied Arab territories, branding it as a non peace-loving UN member. Egypt abstained.

Israel violence, page 8

## Appeal by Prior

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, appealed to Ulster politicians not to reject without trial his White Paper on a system of devolved government. Page 2

## Botha meeting

Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, and Zambia's President Kaunda have confirmed that they are due to meet in Botswana tomorrow. Page 8

## BR losses cut

British Rail has reported a loss of £37m last year, compared with a loss of £76m in 1980, but the board expects revenue to drop sharply this year. Page 3

## 'Union Day' date

The TUC has declared June 10 as "Union Day", to be devoted to the explanation of the union's positive role in opposing labour law reforms. Page 2

## Tories in lead

The popularity of the Government is at its highest since the election, with 39 per cent satisfied with its performance, according to a new MORI poll. Poll, page 2

## Cash safeguard

The building societies have set up a formal scheme to give investors full protection in the event of a society running into cash trouble. Page 19

## Leader page, 13

Letters: On the Falklands, and others; death penalty, from Louis Fitzcarron.

Leading articles: Falklands, British Airways, page 12.

Ronald Butcher questions Labour's honesty over Britain's response to Argentina's action. Obituary, page 14.

Sir John Witt

# Britain to blockade all ships and planes around the Falklands

A new blockade of all ships and aircraft within 200 miles of the Falkland Islands, to come into force at midday (BST) tomorrow, was announced yesterday by the Ministry of Defence. It also revealed that an Argentine prisoner had died in a "serious incident" on South Georgia.

In Washington, where an imminent British landing on the islands was considered almost inevitable, desperate attempts were being made to salvage

the Haig mediation effort. But the military junta in Buenos Aires, while considering the latest American proposals, said it expected fighting within 48 hours.

Mrs Thatcher is to open today's emergency debate in the Commons, the fourth this month. Labour's National Executive Committee backed the line taken by Mr Foot about responding to the United Nations Secretary-General's appeal.

## Task force puts Thatcher on the pressure to open crisis debate

By Henry Stanshope, Defence Correspondent

Britain is "closing". Port Stanley airport under a new blockade of all air and sea routes within 200 miles of the Falkland Islands, which will come into force at midday British Summer Time tomorrow.

Every ship or aircraft, military or civil — not just Argentine — which is found there without permission will be treated as hostile and may be attacked.

Since April 12 Britain has operated a Maritime Exclusion Zone (MEZ), under which all Argentine warships and naval auxiliaries have been deterred from entering the same area by the hidden threat of nuclear-powered submarines.

Yesterday's announcement in effect heralds the arrival in Falklands waters of Rear-Admiral John Woodward and his task force, whose aircraft and missiles will be able to enforce this far more comprehensive measure.

Psychologically, it will put yet more pressure on the Argentines and the Americans to find a more acceptable peace formula before fighting breaks out in the Falklands.

Militarily, it will seal off the Argentine garrison at Port Stanley from even the hope of further reinforcements, which since April 12 have continued to arrive by air.

Certainly, it will raise expectations, which are already high, of a British assault on the Argentine occupying forces.

Yesterday's statement read: "From 11 am GMT on April 30, 1982, Total Exclusion Zone (TEZ) will be established around the Falkland Islands. The outer limits of this zone will be the same as for the MEZ established on April 12, namely a circle of 200 nautical miles from latitude 51 degrees, 40 minutes South and longitude 59 degrees, 39 minutes West."

From the time indicated the exclusion zone will apply not only to Argentine warships and naval auxiliaries but also to any other ship, whether naval or merchant vessel, which is operating in support of the illegal occupation of the Falkland Islands by Argentine forces.

The zone will also apply to any aircraft, whether military or civil, which is operating in support of the Argentine occupation. Any ship and any aircraft, whether military or civil,

## Enemy wings

Principal Argentine combat aircraft are: 12 Skyhawk A4 / Super Etendard (on aircraft carrier); 9 Canberra bombers; 68 Skyhawk A4 (fighter / ground attack); 26 Dagger fighter / ground attack (Israeli-built Mirages); 32 Paris 11 fighter / ground attack; 19 Mirage interceptors; 45 Pucara (Argentine counter-insurgency aircraft).

Notification of the zone was being given to aviation and hydrographic authorities, together with an explanation of how ships and aircraft with a need to be in the area could seek authority from the ministry.

The spokesman had few words of comfort for the Argentine naval auxiliary vessel and two or three patrol craft already at Port Stanley, which seem to be threatened whether they leave or whether they stay. The spokesman said he was sure the Argentine officers concerned would be giving the matter some thought.

Neither Britain nor Argentina would find it easy to operate combat aircraft over the Falklands.

## British-Israeli dispute over arms supplies

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 28

A serious diplomatic dispute has broken out between Britain and Israel over claims that the Israelis have been supplying artillery ammunition to Argentina to assist its emergency arms buying programme. At a reception in Jerusalem tonight, the acting director-general of the Foreign Ministry, Mr Hanan Bar-On, expressed "astonishment" to Mr Patrick Moberly, the British Ambassador, about a Foreign Office statement in London yesterday.

The wording of this statement

was that the Israelis complained tonight was "likely to enhance utterly unfounded rumours regarding Israel's position in the British-Argentine dispute and to distort her actual policy completely".

Mr Moberly was required to convey Israel's concern to London.

Asked on Israeli radio what Britain expected of Israel, Mr Moberly replied simply: "I think we hope for understanding of our position and the issues at stake."

## Big reorganization scheme for British Airways

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

The ghosts of BOAC (British Overseas Airways Corporation) and BEA (British European Airways), laid to rest in 1974 but never really dead, will fly again next month. They will re-emerge as the intercontinental and European divisions of a decentralized British Airways, with a third Gatwick, or charter division.

But in announcing the change yesterday, his second big step after last year's redundancy plan which cut staff from 58,000 to 42,000, Sir John King, chairman of British Airways, emphasized that the three divisions would stay together in one corporation even when British Airways is sold, in whole or

in part, to private interests in 1983-84.

The original BOAC-BEA merger brought advantages Sir John said, but it went wrong by not doing what he was doing now. "People lost the sense of pride and identity which just got lost in a large centre," he said. "The aim of the new management structure would be to restore interest and pride; to give a harder competitive edge, interest, and standing, to the people who actually ran the businesses."

So far as the public were concerned, it would still be British Airways; but he hoped customers would notice a difference because the managing director of each

division would be dedicated to giving them what they wanted. "It is about wanting passengers to want to fly this airline rather than others."

Results this year would be "pretty awful", Sir John added, with a redundancy bill of £200m or more added to an operating deficit that would, however, be rather lower than last year's when the total loss was £141m.

Because of staff reductions that would save £150m to £200m a year, and other measures, he expected British Airways to go into the black towards the end of this year, and 1983-84 to be "quite a decent situation". That would be the time to talk to the Government about finan-

cial reorganization, once the airline had become profitable again. And that would be the time when the staff could expect better wage rises.

He was not under pressure from the Government to sell assets, such as the IAI telecommunications subsidiary, which was a good business, and the helicopter subsidiary, which was quite a good business. But it may turn out to be necessary to sell some assets — "nothing is sacred in this shakeout" — and that could include the corporation's minority interests in hotels around the world.

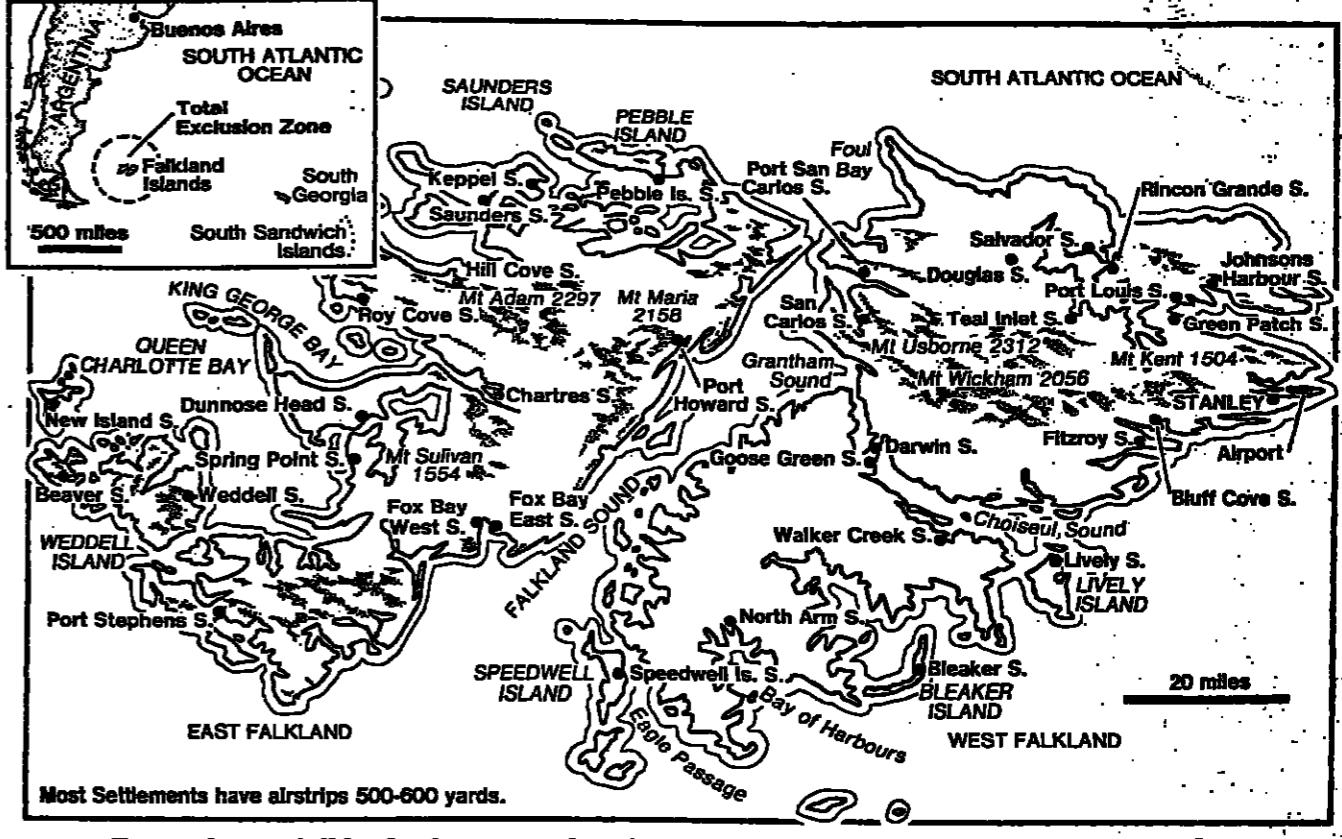
A central organization would be retained for flight operations, economic plan-

ning, engineering, legal affairs, public relations, and so forth, Sir John said. The operating subsidiaries would be free either to go elsewhere for services, or charge the centre the extra cost of using in-house services.

The main aim of the changes was to put greater emphasis on profitability by giving managers greater freedom to plan and run their own activities, and making them directly accountable".

There were "massive difficulties still to be overcome, but I am confident that, with the continuing dedication of staff, the long overdue return to profitability can be achieved".

Leading article, page 13



East and West Falklands: the scattered settlements where the islanders may have taken refuge

## US makes last-minute peace effort

# Haig ready to go 'anywhere any time' to prevent war

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 28

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further blood was shed. There is no ultimatum and no deadline imposed here over four months ago, including the curfew, and release some 1,000 interned trade unionists next month. Polish television said today.

The decision was made by the Military Council of National Salvation formed on December 13, when its leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, declared martial law, broadcast said.

It made no mention of the military Council's stand on revising Solidarity, the independent trade union movement, suspended since the start of martial law. But the television said the authorities had freed Mr Jan Kula, Solidarity's chief.

Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, the secretary of the Polish branch of the Pen Club, was also freed today.

"Because of the further stabilization of the situation in the country, the Minister of Internal Affairs has ordered the release of 800 persons interned and placed on leave 200", the television report stated.

The television also said that the 11 pm to 5 am curfew imposed last December will be lifted next Sunday.

Both the Military Council and the Interior Ministry, however, served warning in separate communiques that the lifting of restrictions did not mean an end to martial law, or the possibility of people being interned or tried under summary procedure.

"Internment can be applied throughout the duration of martial law", the Interior Ministry said. — AP and AFP.

## Poland to ease martial law

Warsaw, April 28  
Poland's martial law authorities will lift most restrictions they imposed here over four months ago, including the curfew, and release some 1,000 interned trade unionists next month. Polish television said today.

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## Import crop banned in beetle alert

A two-month ban on imports of Italian leafy vegetables, to help prevent an infestation of Colorado beetles, was announced yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture. (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes.) The ban takes effect from midnight tonight and lasts until June 30.

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said the beetle was a serious pest, particularly to potato crops, and the authorities would take whatever action was required to prevent it becoming established in Britain.

"I do ask anyone buying leafy vegetables to be on the lookout and to report immediately any findings of beetles to their nearest police station or Ministry office," he said.

The Colorado beetle is about three-eighths of an inch long and identifiable by the narrow black and yellow stripes which run lengthwise along its wing cases. Another beetle was found yesterday in a consignment of Italian lettuce at Glastonbury, Somerset, bringing the total to 68 in the last three days, compared with 42 in the whole of last year.

The ban covers 31 vegetables including spinach, parsley, broccoli, chicory, asparagus, lettuce, onions and aubergines.

## British tour for Rolling Stones

Mick Jagger, who yesterday announced that The Rolling Stones will celebrate their twentieth anniversary as a professional rock group by playing in Britain for the first time since 1976. The group will play to a total of 144,000 people, each paying £10.80, at Wembley Stadium on June 25 and 26. Other British concerts are still to be arranged, including events in halls holding only about 2,000 people.

The concerts will be part of a European tour, starting in Rotterdam on June 4 and continuing through Italy, Sweden, France, Germany, Austria and Spain.

## Lorry noise grants plan

The Government plans to designate "lorry action areas" in which residents will qualify for grants to mitigate the nuisance of heavy traffic. Mr Reginald Eyre, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Transport, said yesterday.

Grants would be available for double glazing, he suggested. But he refused to say whether there would be compensation for vibration damage.

## Prince's dive

The Prince of Wales yesterday made his ninth dive to the Mary Rose, the warship which sank at Portsmouth in 1545, and reported that the timbers were in excellent condition. It is hoped to raise the ship this autumn.

## Printing dispute

Production stopped yesterday at the Eric Bremrose printing works in Aintree, north Liverpool, because of a dispute in the machine room involving 168 members of the National Graphical Association. Bremrose is a subsidiary of News International and employs 1,300 in Aintree.

## Child falls 70ft

Karina Chin, aged 5, who fell 70ft from the sixth floor of Giles Close House, Red House Road, Stechford, Birmingham, was recovering in hospital yesterday. She had a broken hip and arm and a hole in her lung.

## Open verdict

Miss Jane Westman, aged 23, a research student at Oxford University, took a bottle of cyanide from her laboratory and swallowed some in her room. An open verdict was recorded on Miss Westman, who was from Sweden.

## Ferry discounts

A cross-Channel ferry operator is offering discounts to ratepayers whose council is spending £1m to improve Ramsgate harbour. Ratepayers in the Thanet district of Kent can claim up to 25 per cent off fares by Sally, the Viking Line.

# Nupe may switch support to the Labour left

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The National Union of Public Employees (Nupe) will be urged next month to take steps which would significantly increase the likelihood of its block vote of 600,000 being cast in favour of a left-wing candidate in a future contest for the Labour Party leadership.

Last year the union unexpectedly played a crucial role in Mr Denis Healey's narrow victory over Mr Wedgwood Benn in the deputy leadership contest after a ballot of the union's members produced a 25,000 to 188,000 majority in favour of Mr Healey.

Three resolutions demanding a lead by the Nupe executive one from Midlothian says that the executive should "openly recommend support for whatever candidate supports the same policies as this union, therefore securing the support of Labour politicians who have the backbone to fight and not suppress low-paid workers such as Nupe members".

By no means all the Nupe conference on Labour Party affairs take the same line, however. One from East Lothian District Local Authority congratulates the executive "for its failure to place before the membership the consequences of voting for Denis Healey".

A further resolution, in a demand which if it had been implemented last year would also probably have produced a recommendation for Mr Benn, proposes that the conference itself should make its preference clear.

Last year Nupe was one of only a small minority of unions to ballot its members on the deputy leadership issue. The outcome was a surprise to the Healey camp, which had feared either that the vote would reflect the publicly expressed personal preference of Mr Alan Fisher.

**TUC leaflet war on June 10 'Union Day'**

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

June 10 has been declared "Union Day" by the TUC, on that date millions of leaflets explaining the "positive role" of trade unions and why they oppose the Government's labour law reforms will be handed out at railway and bus stations, factory gates, shopping precincts and other places.

A small army of union volunteers is being brought into action to get across the central theme of the labour movement's campaign against the forthcoming Employment Act "Look after yourself... look after your union."

The "Union Day" is a far cry from the "Day of Action" two years ago against Mr James Prior's Employment Act, 1980, which sought, without much success, to mobilize workers for a one-day general strike against the Government's curbs on union power.

The emphasis this time is on argument and persuasion rather than the fundamentalist policy of protest strikes in the factories. An "action pack" of posters, leaflets, a pamphlet entitled *Put Your Employer on the Spot* stickers

and other publicity material

explaining the "positive role"

of trade unions and why they oppose the Government's labour law reforms will be handed out at railway and bus stations, factory gates, shopping precincts and other places.

A travelling TUC exhibition on the history of "legal attack" on unions which highlights the main provisions of Mr Norman Tebbit's forthcoming Employment Act is touring union conferences, and the TUC is holding "briefing conferences" for union officials and activists throughout the country.

Union leaders of 600,000 building and civil engineers, manual workers yesterday rejected a 5.2 per cent pay offer that would increase guaranteed minimum earnings in the industry from £86.19 to £90.67 a week. Labourers' earnings would go up from £73.51½ to £77.41½.

The employers said that

the continuing recession in the industry, which was threatening the survival of many firms, limited the scope

for improvements in pay and fringe benefits. Further negotiations take place on May 5.



## Health service disruption looms as unions unite

By Felicity Jones

The prospect of wide industrial action in the health service grew nearer yesterday as more unions decided to protest against the Government's refusal on Tuesday to increase pay offer to nurses and ambulance and ancillary workers.

Hospital members of the National Union of Public Employees (Nuje) in Greater Manchester yesterday anticipated a national ballot on industrial action and protested outside five hospitals.

Emergency cover only was maintained at the 1,000-bed Prestwich psychiatric hospital, where 700 Nuje members picketed and turned away non-essential services and contractors.

Mr Stephen Fulton, deputy administrator of Salford Royal Hospital, said that full emergency cover had been agreed beforehand with the unions and services for patients had been unaffected by the demonstration.

A unique joint meeting of representatives of the 60,000

health service members of the General and Municipal Workers' Union (GMWU) agreed to back action with other health service unions. Mr Charles Donnat, GMWU industrial officer, said that they would be calling at the TUC health services meeting today for any form of action to secure a just award barring the removal of emergency cover from patients.

The Confederation of Health Service Employees said that half of its 900 branches had been involved in industrial action and estimated that more than 100 hospitals were refusing all except emergency admissions. The union's action has largely taken the form of refusing to carry out administrative work and not working overtime.

The Royal College of Nursing is pinning its hopes for a resolution of the pay stalemate on a possible agreement with the Government on a long-term formula

service unions and the college, however, have been cautious about what can be achieved because the government has so far insisted that the formula should be based on what the health service can afford.

At present the college is balloting its members on the government's offer of a 6.4 per cent pay rise. If the members reject the offer the Secretary of State may reconsider his decision not to submit the dispute to arbitration.

Discussions between the Department of Health and Social Security and nurses' representatives over a long-term formula began last August. Last month it was agreed to set up a small working party consisting of staff, management, and government representatives to establish the terms of reference, for tripartite talks.

The TUC-affiliated health



Some of the 24 buses destroyed in Armagh, Northern Ireland, yesterday. Five terrorists held up security guards at a depot and planted incendiary devices in the vehicles, worth more than £800,000.

## Prior plea to save initiative

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

In a passionate appeal to Northern Ireland politicians not to reject without trial his new initiative for a devolved system of government in Northern Ireland, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State, urged them yesterday not to miss the opportunity simply because they imagined that the future constitution of the Province was up for negotiation between the London and Dublin governments.

Another resolution, from Nottingham General Hospital demands that "never again should Nupe be involved in the vote for the election of Labour's leadership". Such elections, the resolution says, should be restricted to individual party members rather than be open to union members "all political persuasions".

Opening the debate on the controversial White Paper "A Framework for Devolution", Mr Prior appealed to politicians on both sides of the Northern Ireland community to see the proposals as a chance to govern themselves responsibly.

Pointing out that neither side could have had everything they sought because positions were at the moment too far apart for that, Mr Prior added that there was no question either of discounting the views of one group to give the other all that it hoped for.

But within minutes of Mr Prior resuming his seat, the almost intractable problems of Northern Ireland were exposed for all to see. Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, denounced the proposals in the White Paper as totally unworkable.

Almost at once the Rev Ian Paisley, of the Democratic Unionists, was on his feet. While deplored the power sharing concepts in the White Paper, Mr Paisley gave a general welcome to the proposals for elections.

But, while Mr Prior will have gained some comfort from one section of the unionist brigade, and from the Majority of Tory MPs, the Labour Party and the Liberal — the divisions with Mr Molyneaux would appear to be so wide as to be almost unbridgeable.

The employers said that the continuing recession in the industry, which was threatening the survival of many firms, limited the scope

for improvements in pay and fringe benefits. Further negotiations take place on May 5.

Parliamentary report, page 4

## Shock may come in Merton

By Richard Evans

Merton may not provide the political personalities of controversy of neighbouring Lambeth or Wandsworth, but it could present one of the shocks in next month's local elections.

The unglamorous sounding borough, situated in the south-west outskirts of London, takes in Wimbledon, Mitcham and Morden and is controlled by the Conservatives who have 39 of the 57 seats.

But party chiefs are only too well aware that the last time they lost power was in 1971, when, like now, a Conservative government was in power at Westminster. Highbury is one of those discreetly referred to as being "under pressure" by the Tory hierarchy.

In contrast to many areas, education could have a strong influence on voting intentions. Reports by local teachers and the council's director of education have highlighted the effect of cuts and received banner headlines in the local press.

Mr Harry Cowd, the council leader and a headmaster, admits education has taken its fair share of cuts but says there has been no diminution of standards and "high resources do not equate

exactly with high standards". His party's manifesto goes a step further and declares: "Merton's education service is great. Don't let anyone tell you different."

But the SDP and Liberal Alliance is saying that cuts of £4.2m over the last two years will have a disastrous effect unless reversed. Labour points to the "deepening crisis" in Merton's schools.

In spite of Conservatives' claims, they felt obliged this week to ban London Weekend television cameras from filming a public meeting held to discuss education and received notice of questions for their party's speakers.

Mr Allan Jones, chairman of the education committee, said the ban was imposed to ensure that "safety and security" of the building where the meeting took place.

Television cameras would attract a much larger crowd and the type of crowd one would not wish to attract to that meeting."

On the doorstep, the Conservatives are thumping home the council's record of sound financial management.

## Race equality plea to councils

By Lucy Hodges

With one week to go before the local elections, councils which have taken any of the steps which comprise an equal opportunities policy, the CRE said. A further 15 to 20 have adopted ethnic monitoring among their own employees and in housing.

The report draws the attention of local authorities to their duties under the Race Relations Act, 1976. These are to make appropriate arrangements to ensure that, through their various functions, they work to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity and good race relations.

Mr David Lane, outgoing chairman of the CRE, said: "We look to individual candidates to express their views clearly, and to those elected to review race relations work and appoint working parties of council officers to develop positive ideas and action.

Mr Lane said local councils have a crucial role to play as providers of services, as employers, as influencers of public opinion and as financiers of the voluntary sector.

The report describes good practice in six areas

Bradford, Liverpool, Coventry, Leicester, Harringay and Lambeth.

The CRE said it was desirable to achieve action on an all-party basis, as had happened in Bradford.

Mr Lane said the commission was not satisfied with what local authorities were doing at present. "We are saying you are not doing enough," he said. "Please do more and please go faster."

The most controversial recommendation will be on ethnic monitoring, about which the House of Commons Select Committee on Employment is lukewarm. It is likely that a number of local authorities will have similar doubts.

Local Government and Racial Equality Free from Commission for Racial Equality, Elliot House, 10-12 Arlington Street, London, SW1.

The report describes good practice in six areas

## Controversial chronometer makes £4,620

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A marine chronometer, claimed to be an epichromating innovation by Christie's last year and estimated to break auction records at a price approaching £100,000, was sold to Mr Terence Camerer Cuss, the London dealer, for £4,620 yesterday. Behind this apparent inconsistency lies an extraordinary squabble between horologists and horological dealers, leaving an outstanding debt which Christie's lawyers are still attempting to collect. Keith Bamham Ltd, the London dealer, originally signed the timekeeper to Christie's for sale. Christie's apparently lent money on the piece.

Christie's were very excited when the timekeeper first came in for sale. The appearance of the chronometer suggested a date in the 1700s.

But it incorporates a spring detent mechanism for which Thomas Earnshaw took out a patent in 1781. Christie's timekeeper appeared to rewrite horological history — or so they claimed.

The claim was published in *The Times* but swiftly disputed. Three horologists wrote in to express their view that the piece was made for use on the workshop bench for regulating the parts of timekeepers under manufacture and put together from parts of varying date.

The chronometer came up for sale on June 3, 1981. Far from matching the previous record of £62,000, it was sold for £4,620.

Yesterday the timekeeper came up for sale again. On this occasion Christie's quoted their 1981 catalogue price, but put forward the view that various parts of the construction could have taken place at different dates.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.42; Belgium BE 1.20; Cyprus 500; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Finland Fim 1.00; Germany DM 3.00; Greece Dr 4.00; Israel ILS 1.00; Italy L 1.00; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait Dinar 0.42; Lebanon LD 0.42; Luxembourg L 0.42; Morocco Dir 7.50; Norway Kr 1.00; Portugal Esc 1.00; Saudi Arabia SR 0.42; Switzerland Fr 0.42; Turkey TL 0.42; United Arab Emirates Dir 0.42; Yugoslavia Dinar 50.

## Science report

### UK clears chemical withdrawn in US

By Hugh Clayton

Scientists who report to ministers have cleared a substance used for food packaging in Britain, although it has been banned in the United States. The substance

## Rail loss down, but board predicts revenue slump

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

British Rail yesterday reported a loss last year of £37m compared with £76m in 1980. But that was mainly because of £10m of extra grant announced in November by Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to help passenger business over the winter.

The other area of improvement was freight, which helped losses from £53m in 1980 to £25m, a remarkable achievement with industry at low ebb.

But, in announcing the results yesterday, Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, said that even without further industrial action, which most people in the industry are expecting when Lord McCarthy's reports there will be a sharp deterioration this year. Net revenue losses already amount to £60m to £70m because of the January strikes.

"As I write," Sir Peter says in a special section of the annual report headed *The Crisis of Change*, "we are awaiting the decision of the tribunal. Whatever the outcome, 17 days of strike in the first six weeks of 1982 have seriously damaged the industry."

"There are no victories at the end of strikes which have weakened our financial base and taught our competitors how to mind our business." But "the board is dedicated to modernising the railway. That includes modernising the pay and conditions of railmen and women; it also means deserving by proven performance a new approach to finance and investment."

The Aslef [Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen] strikes, have disrupted the progress of recent years, but they have not diverted us from our objectives".

For the first time for four years British Rail failed to stay within its external finance limits, exceeding the £520m limit by £40m. That

was in spite of investment spending, at £308m, being £9m below the permitted ceiling because of cash limit constraints.

The board is still hoping for electrification in spite of the tough new conditions set by the Government before approving funding schemes.

I am convinced that the future railway will be electrified because, once done, that is the cheapest railway to operate for the country", Sir Peter says.

"On the Channel tunnel, he says: "There seems now a real chance at last that the railway passenger by the end of the decade, might travel in comfort and at a reasonable price between London and Paris or Brussels in little more than four hours".

The likely choice is a single seven-metre tunnel limited to rail in the first place. But Sir Peter says that light at the end of the tunnel has proved so often a false dawn".

Highlights from the annual report are:

Passenger: Receipts passed £1,000m for the first time or within five minutes compared with 89 per cent in 1980. The average fare was 51.3p, a mile compared with 4.82 in 1980 and the government grant a mile 2.30.

Only 1.1 per cent of trains were cancelled compared with 1.4 in 1980, another statistic due to be knocked flat by Aslef disputes this year.

Freight: Losses were cut by more than half to £25m.

**BR PASSENGER TRAFFIC, ESTIMATED RESULTS 1981**

Annual Reductions 1977-81		
Manufacturing verbs	-110	(42%)
Locomotives & rolling stock	-637	(21%)
Passenger units	-408	(11%)
Household consumers	-3,784	(22%)
Freight	-100,808	(23%)

**Inter-City**

**London and South East**

**Other provincial services**

**PTE services**

**884**

**1,024**

**140**

Cold store  
for early  
tulip crop

By Kenneth Gosling

Broadcasters may have brought on themselves new legislative and judicial restrictions, Lord Windlesham, former managing director of ATV Network, said in London last night.

He accused some broadcasters of arrogance and insensitivity. "The fashionable hostility, the catch questions, the facetiousness, sometimes the downright rudeness of interviewers can only have deepened the divide between those who practise politics, or some other honourable profession, and those who report their activities," he said.

Lord Windlesham, delivering a Home Office bicentenary lecture in association with the Royal Institute of Public Administration, said some people thought the pendulum had swung too far since the deferential days when it was thought to be "not quite right for a television reporter to press a minister to answer a question he preferred to dodge."

"It is now timely, I suggest, for broadcasters to scrutinize what might be described as standard interviewing techniques and to ask themselves whether they have not played a part, however unwittingly, in the decline of political values that is so noticeable a feature of the current scene."

He had earlier said that it would be misleading to give the impression that the condition of semi-freedom in which broadcasting operated was all plain sailing. His impression was that the tide was running perceptibly more in the direction of greater restriction than of greater freedom.

Such experiences make cynics of the weather men, who faced with journalists: "There is almost nothing about the weather in this country that is unusual," one remarked yesterday. "We seem to get just about anything at any time of year."

As to what a fine April means for the rest of the summer, you pay your money and take your choice. The Meteorological Office, having abandoned its long-range forecast, is certainly not predicting. The summer of 1954, following the dry April, was "pretty awful"; while the dry April of 1974 led on to nothing very special, but the dry April of 1976 was followed by the famous drought — or as a weather man put it with a formidable understatement, "it stayed generally dry."

### Discrimination claim dropped

The Equal Opportunities Commission withdrew allegations in the High Court in London today against the Bradford-based Provincial Building Society that the society's mortgage policy discriminated against women. Mr Leonard Bromley, QC, for the society, told Mr Justice Webster that the commission would not now investigate the society's lending policy. The commission would also pay costs.

## Ex-TV head attacks 'rude' interviewers

By Kenneth Gosling

Broadcasters may have brought on themselves new legislative and judicial restrictions, Lord Windlesham, former managing director of ATV Network, said in London last night.

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## Riots 'were limited by community policing'

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Sir Philip Knights, Chief Constable of the West Midlands, said yesterday that the potential extent of last summer's riots was much reduced in the region largely because of his force's policy of close involvement with the community.

In his annual report he said: "The wisdom of our community relations programme was clearly indicated in that our liaison structures were tried and tested and found not to be wanting. It must be acknowledged yet again that to maintain an efficient police response the cooperation of the community is essential."

However despite the indication that the force was on the right lines, "it must be

recognized that there are sections of the community, particularly among its younger members, where further effort is still needed".

The force had 60 coloured police officers on its establishment of 6,684, which was a higher proportion than any other in the country.

Sir Philip said that one of this year's big tasks was to see what extent the force could push forward the recommendations of the Scarman report dealing with the recruitment of officers from ethnic minorities, training, supervision and monitoring methods of policing, and, more important, consultation and accountability.

A total of 183,230 crimes were recorded during the

year, an increase of 22,199, or 13.37 per cent over 1980. Mugging offences (street robberies) increased by 22.4 per cent after an 18 per cent increase in 1980. Domestic burglaries increased by 20 per cent.

Public confidence in the police would soon be eroded if their direction and control became a political issue, Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, said in his annual report, published yesterday (the Press Association reports).

"Impartial enforcement of the law is of little consequence to the underprivileged if their fears or grievances are ignored, and it is the police as the symbol of

the Establishment who come under attack," he said.

"The police must not be partisan. They must maintain a balance and must ensure that minorities can demonstrate their rights without fear or harassment."

They must protect the rights of workers in conflict with employers, and support those against generally accepted policies. "Equally, they must protect those who take an opposite view and do not wish to become involved," Mr Gregory said.

Crimes reported in West Yorkshire totalled nearly 139,000 last year, an increase of 8.6 per cent on the previous year. The most disturbing rise, the chief constable said, was in crimes of violence.

Mr Webb complained to the Press Council that the picture was exhibited for voyeuristic interest; showing the man's head and giving other details made him easily identifiable; and the periodical compounded a breach of medical confidence, and seemed indifferent to relatives' potential distress.

Mr David Britton, the editor, told him the photograph and caption material came from a teaching hospital where they had been used as a teaching aid for some years. The doctor in charge there always obtained permission before releasing a photograph for use. Total body striping was unusual but the picture was useful for doctors, showing something they could encounter. Mr Britton agreed there was no need to show the head and because of Mr Webb's complaint he would ensure confidentiality in future.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

In the Press Council's view the publication was improper without the obfuscation of the dead man's features. The Press Council welcomes the editor's subsequent apology for showing the deceased's features, added noting the value of the picture.

The complainant against Hospital Doctor/On Call is upheld.

THE TIMES THURSDAY APRIL 29 1982

HOME NEWS

3

## CEGB to close plutonium loophole

By Donald McIntyre  
Labour Correspondent

The Central Electricity Generating Board is re-negotiating a contract with the Department of Energy to ensure that it maintains full control of plutonium which might be used by the United States for its nuclear weapons programme.

Mr Glyn England, the board's chairman, has privately disclosed to union leaders and staff that the agreement covering plutonium waste from the Dungeness B power station is being renegotiated to close the only route by which British plutonium could leave the board's control.

At the same time, Mr England has pledged both to the unions and in a statement to staff at the Sizewell A power station, that the board will maintain a clear separation between military and civilian use of any plutonium, of which it may dispose.

Mr England's unprecedented assurance comes at a time of mounting pressure on the board from unions in the power supply industry to ensure that British-sourced plutonium is not exported to the United States to assist President Reagan's expanding nuclear missile programme.

The Electrical Power Engineers' Association said at its conference earlier this month that it might withdraw support for the nuclear power station programme in this country if nuclear fuel from Britain was so used.

The E.P.E.A.'s concern followed Foreign Office confirmation of preliminary discussions between the British and United States governments on the possible export of plutonium.

The renegotiation arises from a deal made during the Wilson Labour administration when the Anglesey Aluminium smelter was established. Mr England explained in his statement that in order to make the use of electricity more attractive at the smelter, the CEGB agreed that valuable plutonium from Dungeness B could be transferred to the Department of Energy, one of the partners in the local authority sector to cut spending.

"We think it unfortunate, however, that these improvements have been delayed until many of the difficult decisions about closing or reducing facilities at universities have already been taken or are about to be taken," the report said.

It noted that 18.2 per cent more students were enrolled at polytechnics this academic year compared with last. In universities there was a 4 per cent drop.

Mr England said that the arrangement had been made for "commercial reasons which seemed good at the time". But he added: "I am satisfied this needs action by the board, and action will be taken. The contract will be changed in a way that will restore to the board total control of the plutonium which we have produced. That will put this unsatisfactory situation right."

"I am not aware of any other route by which plutonium can leave the board's control. I believe we can maintain this separation between civil and military uses."

**Anti-hunt action to increase**

By Hugh Clayton,  
Environment Correspondent

Opponents of hunting said yesterday there would be more direct action by organizations like the Hunt Saboteurs' Association after the defeat of a proposal that a local council ban hunting on its land.

On satellite broadcasting, Lord Windlesham said five more television channels might sound a great deal, but they represented only the beginning. Two channels have been allocated to the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority has expressed interest in the three others. But he asked whether it was realistic to expect the independent companies to try to finance one or more of the new channels.

He said he favoured a system of open tender, "getting right away from the rather squallid scramble to assemble a list of imposing-looking names that may find favour with the members of a public authority dispensing patronage".

Some form of regulation would be needed to maintain standards, but he would rather leave the detailed regulations added after the new regulations had been encouraged to take root, rather than devolve restrictions and controls in advance.

He thought the Department of Industry should be authorised to seek tenders for the remaining three DBS (direct broadcasting by satellite) channels. It had the necessary technical knowledge to determine the shape and form of the tenders and to assess the relative merits of any bids that might result.



One of the 150 handicapped children from London who were taken by 75 London taxi drivers for a day trip to Boulogne yesterday. P and O Ferries provided free passage from Dover for the children, taxi drivers and helpers and Boulogne Chamber of Commerce organized a tour of the town and a small gift for each child.

## MPs seek changes in college spending

By Lucy Hodges

The control of spending on higher education should be better coordinated, with one or more ceilings being set each year for spending in the whole area, the Public Accounts Committee recommended yesterday.

The committee said it accepted the case that this would be more cost-effective," they added. On the question of staff redundancies, which are expected to cost £100m, the committee said it accepted that academic freedom must be protected by security against arbitrary dismissal, but it thought that the protection of academic freedom should be distinguished from immunity from genuine redundancy.

The other area examined by the MPs was overspending by voluntary aided schools of £2.8m in 1980-81. Those schools could claim for repairs, without prior approval from the Department of Education and Science.

Procedures have now been tightened up and the department is now insisting that all repairs and minor capital work costing more than £100 should be referred to it first for approval. The committee was concerned that this sum might be too low and recommends that it be reviewed at an early date.

The report added: "We consider that the new arrangements for local authorities higher education should be developed urgently in conjunction with the University Grants Committee and representatives of higher education institutions so as to provide the means of allocating the total funds available for higher education to the best possible advantage."

At the same time the MPs welcomed the steps being taken to assess the needs of each university individually in the light of national requirements. "We trust that the University Grants Committee will consider allowing a university to adjust to the required lower level of activity over a longer period than the three years objective if it can show in its own terms to the court that it is being imposed at short notice to offset the full cost fees which, because of government policy, overseas students are now charged. Up to 70 scholarships will be awarded from October this year and about 100 from October next year (Ronald Kershaw writes)."

The procedures of giving capital grants to such schools is also being changed and the department will henceforth be earmarking an allocation for them.

## PARLIAMENT April 28 1982

# Politicians in Ulster must work together

## ULSTER

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, expressed the hope in the Commons that Northern Ireland politicians on both sides of the community would see the Government's proposals for devolved government of the province for what they were — a chance to govern themselves responsibly and in the interests of everybody.

Opening a debate on the proposals in the White Paper *Northern Ireland: A Framework for Devolved Government*, Mr Prior said it outlined the steps the Government proposed to take for the resumption of devolved government in Northern Ireland after eight years of direct rule.

The White Paper recognized the deepest and intractable roots of the divisions in Northern Ireland and made no exaggerated claims for the future.

There had been some improvement in the last few months in the security position, which was greatly to the credit of the security forces. But there was a continuing and determined effort by the Provisional IRA to thwart all efforts towards peace and stability.

There had been a sharp deterioration in the economic situation. The image of Northern Ireland as a violent community was a grave disservice.

The Government had made plain that the people of Northern Ireland on whether or not to remain part of the United Kingdom would be respected. A united Ireland was a legitimate political objective if pursued peacefully and those who aspired to it were properly educated in full participation in public life. But given the views of the majority of the Northern Ireland people on this issue constructive debate about the administration of Northern Ireland must take place in a United Kingdom setting.

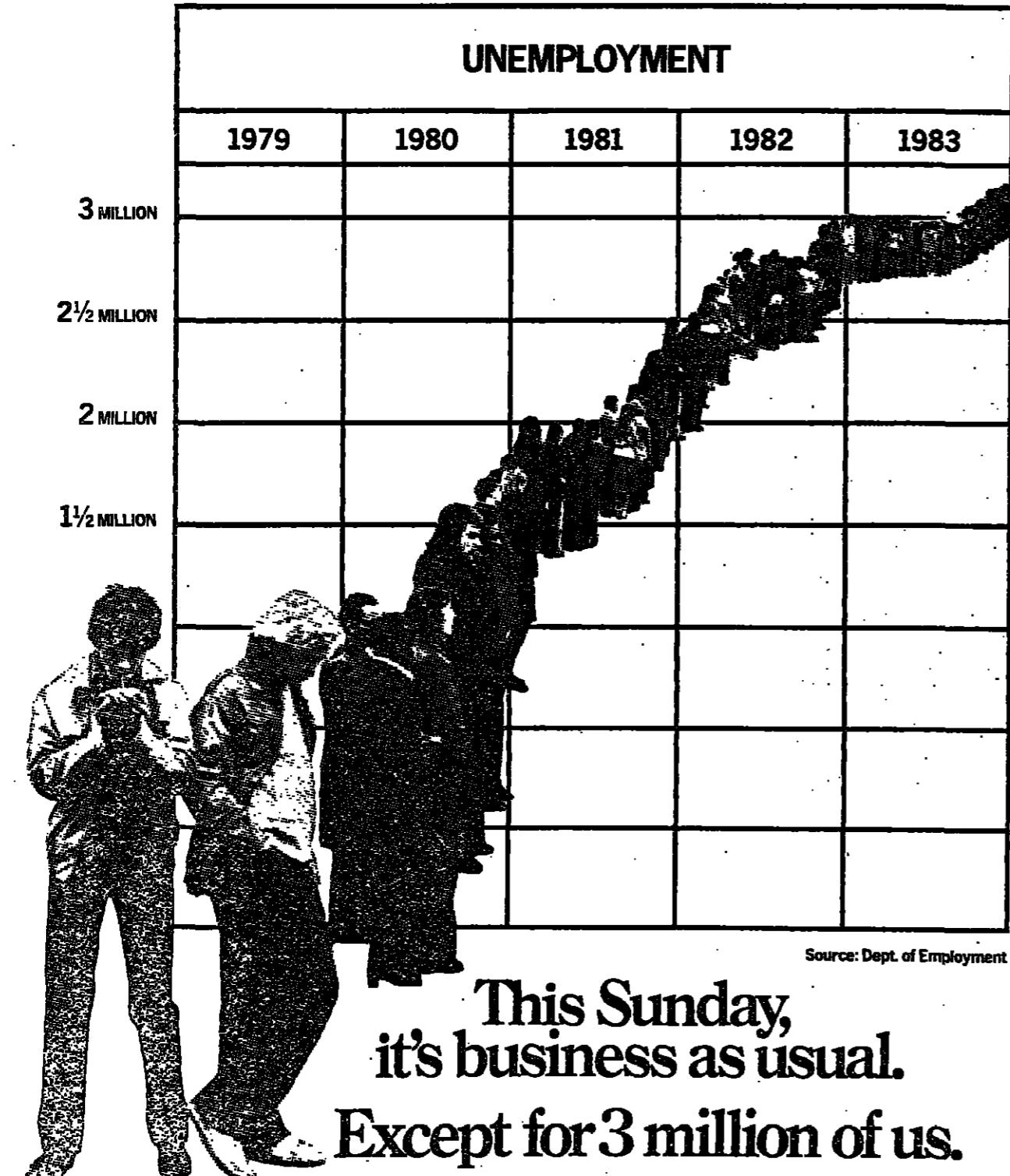
He hoped the people in Northern Ireland would miss the opportunity the proposals afforded simply because they imagined that the future constitutional position of Northern Ireland which was the core of political division in the province, was up for negotiation between the two sovereign governments in London and Dublin. It was not.

Northern Ireland's constitutional future was, and would remain, a matter for the people of Northern Ireland, for her Majesty's Government, and for this Parliament. It would be folly for anyone to think otherwise.

There were a few in Northern Ireland who sought to draw comparison with themselves and the Falkland Islands.

We hope and pray (he said) that blundered can be avoided in the South Atlantic, but much blood had been spilled by our soldiers, the security forces and the police in Northern Ireland in their gallant fight against terror.

## UNEMPLOYMENT



This Sunday,  
it's business as usual.  
Except for 3 million of us.

In a couple of days, the majority of the great British public will be out of work.

Washing cars, mowing lawns, heading for the coast and generally making the best of the Bank Holiday weekend.

Come Tuesday morning, well over 3 million less fortunate souls will be in exactly the same situation.

Busy doing nothing.

Living a kind of nightmare that only the unemployed can really understand.

20 years ago, our dole queue hardly stretched to 500,000. Since then, it seems to have grown longer by the day.

Unemployment respects neither politics nor class.

It has penetrated the rich South East, permeated the middle class and afflicted socialist France, free-enterprise America and workaholic Germany alike.

How, where and why has it so relentlessly risen? Are we boxed in to a future of continuing high unemployment?

This Sunday's Sunday Times starts the first in a series on the disease; examining every cure, palliative and placebo proposed to date.

It's been an enormous job, but we've heard very few complaints.

After all, compared to the alternative, all work's the same.

Nice—if you can get it.

THE SUNDAY TIMES



Prior: New initiative

Concannon: Misgivings

Ireland administration should be composed. Appointments would be made by the Secretary of State and changes could be made after consultation with the parties.

His proposals did not end direct rule but had best been described by others as a do-it-yourself devolution. They offered the people of Northern Ireland the opportunity to come to terms with the realities of their situation. That opportunity should be taken.

Mr Dennis Concannon, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland (Mansfield, Lab), accepted the general concept of the proposals but there were omissions and defects. Despite these misgivings, they would not be pressing for a division.

The Opposition believed any proposals should be based on a desire to see reconciliation between the two communities in Ireland and that it was desirable and possible to unite Ireland with the consent of the people in the North and South.

There were no illusions about the problems of achieving such reconciliation and reunification. It would be regarded by all as only a second best and should be viewed as a stepping off stone to other areas.

Parliament must be able to scrutinize the application of political power in Northern Ireland. They must retain the office of Secretary of State even if the maximum powers had been devolved.

Mr Humphrey Atkins, the former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (Southwark, C), said so long as direct rule in its present form went on, too, would the campaign of violence.

I do not think (he said) the option of doing nothing, of continuing the existing arrangements, is open to us. It is our duty to seek some improvement in the ways of governing Northern Ireland.

These proposals offer an opportunity for the people of Northern Ireland to obtain what they want or what they said they wanted when I was there — more control by people they have elected over their affairs.

Mr James Molyneaux (Antrim, South, Off UU) said that Mr

Prior had achieved something of a coup; he had assembled every Ulster party of consequence in total opposition to his policies.

He was going to ensure they stayed that way by herding them into an assembly consisting solely of opposition parties with the object of making their obstruction of government all the more effective.

The Secretary of State had been responsible for the presentation of this exhibit of devolved democracy but the blame for the design was not entirely his. It was essentially the same plan which had gathered dust since the stewardship of Mr Merlyn Rees. The plan had been there.

The Secretary of State was a senior cabinet member, experienced in the mechanics of government. He knew from experience what would work and what would fail. He could not convince himself that the Bill was anything other than a cruel joke, a caricature and a Heath Robinson contraption.

Mr Prior: I would not dream of troubling the time of this House or trying to influence the people of Northern Ireland if I did not believe whole-heartedly in the proposals I am putting forward.

Mr Rev Ian Paisley (North Antrim, Dem U) said he looked upon the proposals in two parts. There was the assembly and the Bill itself. The assembly was only a second best and should be viewed as a stepping off stone to other areas.

First there was the offer of an election. He believed in the principle of consulting the people. The people of Northern Ireland needed to be consulted.

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## Unnecessary cruelty in prisons

## HOUSE OF LORDS

Much of the cruelty in prisons was palpably unnecessary, the Earl of Longford (Lab) said when opening a short debate on prisons. The Home Secretary (Mr William Whitelaw, Con) said if there were no significant reduction in the prison population, he would take legislative action.

Earl of Longford declared: "I call on him as a man of honour, to honour that commitment now."

A prisoner should have the right, he said, to have his case heard by an independent tribunal within 10 years of his arrest and after five years he could apply for such a tribunal which might or might not be immediately granted him. He was not dogmatic about this 10-year period, but the principle was morally irretrievable.

So much of the cruelty was palpably unnecessary. It did not spring from the inhumanity of individuals in the prison service. Decisions reached by ministers and judges were frequently cruel, but they were made by people sprung men acting in what they thought was the national interest.

Lord Avebury (Lab) said, if remission was increased, the courts might tend to counter the effects by giving longer sentences.

That was why a general reduction in the maximum length of sentences should be considered by the Government.

Lady Ffestiniog (Lab) said it should not beyond the wit of men to build a central register of empty buildings to be used for hostels, secure units or prisons. People should improvise and have imagination and creativity, and use buildings already there instead of spending money on new buildings.

Lord Elystan-Morgan (Lab), for the Opposition, said the over-investment in prisons was so menacing that it demanded people's instant and best efforts to combat it.

There must be a crusading campaign relentlessly pursued to success. He pleaded for the constant monitoring by the Lord Chancellor's department to ensure that the pattern of sentencing was constantly kept under review.

Lord Hunt (SDP) said that nothing would alter the situation for the better, not only with regard to prisons but also to the incidence of crime, except the intervention of Parliament to shift the emphasis effectively from imprisonment to rehabilitation in the community. The Criminal Justice Bill did little to reduce the adult prison population.

There was something to be said for giving executive release powers to the Home Secretary as an emergency measure, for granting amnesty to prisoners in the last part of their sentence in time of crisis. Composite sentences would have several important advantages in reducing the prison population, and making enormous savings on the cost of keeping prisoners inside prison building and increased staffing.

Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, said that two criticisms had been made of judges — a

general criticism that they were passing sentences which were too long, and a specific criticism that they vetoed a liberal proposal of the Home Secretary on penal reform or else threatened to retaliate if it became law. They were both completely unfounded.

The judges had been consulted on the proposal of dividing every sentence of three years or under into three parts — imprisonment, supervised release and remission.

This placed the judges in a dilemma when passing a longish sentence in order to protect the public.

Was he to fail in his duty to the public in passing a sentence which would be divided into three parts to fail his duty to Parliament in passing a sentence which would nullify the three thirds rule?

There must be some form of discretion, he said, it was not application by the trial judge or some parole consideration interposed between the passing of sentence and release of the prisoner.

Please do not blame the judges for not doing their jobs in time of crisis, he said, it was not the fault of the judges.

Please do not blame the judges for not doing their jobs in time of crisis, he said, it was not the fault of the judges.

Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge (SDP) said Parliament each year should set a ceiling on the prison population and instruct the Home Office to make an automatic reduction of all sentences to end in the current year to bring the population down to the authorized figure.

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said the scope for prison population while continuing to protect the public.

In the last six months of 1980, the average length of sentence imposed on males of 17 and over by magistrates was one or two weeks shorter than for the same period a year earlier and average sentences imposed by Crown Courts fell by two months for the equivalent period. Shorter sentences might be appropriate in some cases, but not necessarily in all.

An automatic reduction in prison lengths would impose a rigidity which was misguided in principle and likely to prove counter-productive in practice.

Under the Criminal Justice Bill, the Government was to seek power to reduce the minimum qualifying period for parole by statutory instrument, subject to parliamentary approval.

The Government would not enter into any commitment at present to exercise the power, but would keep the question under review, so that if it was decided that it was justified and practical to exercise the new power, it would have them to do so without having to wait for another Bill to come before Parliament.

The debate concluded.

here at any time. It would take 4,000 out of the prison population.

There were suggestions of amnesty for those on sentence for which they should not be in prison — for drunkenness, prostration, fine default, or sleeping rough, and also for those wrongly convicted. He had yet to find anyone who had seen the Rough Justice films on television recently who did not agree that those three people serving years and still in prison were obviously innocent.

He had every sympathy with prisoners in these conditions, with prison officers who were pretty well reduced by the pressures of prison life, to turnkeys, and with prison governors who, having to choose between denying prisoners their rights and facing difficulties with the staff, not naturally chose not to have difficulties with the staff.

The only thing Home Secretary was not so sure about and that was what was most wrong. He alone could do it. The time for talking was gone — it was time to act.

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## Parliament today

Commons (2.30). Questions: Northern Ireland; Prime Minister. Debate on the Falkland Islands. Lords: Administration of Justice Bill; report. Debate on EEC agricultural trade policy.

because of the economic policies of this government?

Mr Stewart: I said there was no simple correlation and I stand by that. Through the period of the last Labour Government crime in Scotland rose and was rising sharply when the government left office. Mr Millan should be cautious.

Mr Walker said later: The unemployment levels in Perth are far below the national average, yet crime there is increasing. The trend practices which have been carried out in schools in the last ten years have broken down standards, values, discipline and order. This has more to do with the level of crime than unemployment has.

Mr Peter Fraser, Solicitor General for Scotland: There is no simple correlation between unemployment and the level of crime.

There are certainly deep-seated problems affecting responsibility for law in our country. Where the Tayvalais police have exercised their power under Section 4 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act to search for offensive weapons, out of 23 occasions they have found offensive weapons.

It is difficult to see in what circumstances an employment contract being conducted even now in the regional elections where Conservatives are suggesting there are easy solutions. This is an abuse of the trust of the electors.

Mr Stewart: We do not suggest there are easy solutions. We are concerned about the level of crime and that is why we are giving priority to measures to maintain law and order. Government policy is based upon creating environments in which law and order can succeed.

Mr Walker: How many of those searches could not have been carried out under the Prevention of Crime Act?

Mr Fraser: The figures I have given show a specific power was used under the Act. That has similarly been sparingly elsewhere in Scotland. When it has been used it has been found on a regrettably high number of occasions that people have been carrying offensive weapons.

Mr D. Dewar: How many of those searches could not have been carried out under the Prevention of Crime Act?

Mr Fraser: The figures I have given show a specific power was used under the Act. That has similarly been sparingly elsewhere in Scotland. When it has been used it has been found on a regrettably high number of occasions that people have been carrying offensive weapons.

Mr D. Dewar: Priority for maintaining law and order

There was no simple correlation between unemployment and crime in Scotland. Mr Alan Stewart, Under Secretary of State for Scotland, said at the time:

He said the crime had been increasing over the last decade. The reasons for the increase were many, complex and hard to ascertain.

It is because we are concerned over this (he added) that the Government places such a high priority on maintaining law and order, particularly among the young people. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Stewart: There is no simple deterioration in law and order, compared with the last Labour Government's record, since 1979. One of the main contributory factors to the deterioration is the breakdown of law and order, particularly among the young people. (Labour cheers.)

There are some more and better equipped policemen in Scotland than ever before. Our measures to maintain law and order have been widely welcomed in Scotland.

Mr Michael Attaran (Edinburgh, Scot, Cl) said the Opposition's suggestion that there was a connection between crime and unemployment was a scabrous spit and prejudice.

Mr Attaran: It is absurd for the minister to deny that there is some relationship between crime and unemployment since for housebreaking and related offences the majority of crimes are committed by the 16-20 age group.

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	Atlanta
Houston	Tampa
Dallas/Fort Worth	Phoenix
Detroit	Kansas City

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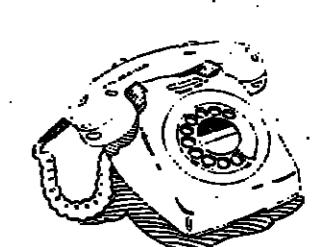
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# UN seen as last hope of saving Argentina's face

From Zoriana Pysarivsky, New York, April 28

The furore caused by the routine appeal for help made by Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, has left officials at the world organisation vexed, but enlightened, by the heightened emotions inspired by the conflict.

British and United Nations officials are calling the episode, which in the end saw Britain forced to issue a statement implying that the Secretary-General was perhaps too fair and even handed in his clarion call for peace, a "tempest in a teapot".

The sequence of events shows that the British Government and the United Nations share the same objective, but not the same approach, and that the incident was coloured by mainly political considerations.

On Monday, after a day of agonizing over the proper response to give to the recapture of South Georgia, Señor Pérez de Cuellar issued a brief statement appealing to both Britain and Argentina to comply with Security Council Resolution 502.

He also said that the events in South Georgia served to illustrate the urgent need to halt the escalation of the conflict, a statement which could be interpreted as an attempt by the Secretary-General to limit Britain's military option — something that Argentina has been trying to do without much success.

The initial British response to the Pérez de Cuellar appeal indicated nothing amiss. A spokesman for the British

Señor Pérez de Cuellar.  
Took the point

mission said that the appeal was "impartial, neutral and an action to be expected from the Secretary-General". That evening Sir Anthony Parsons, the British representative at the United Nations, met with Señor Pérez de Cuellar, but British displeasure with the contents of the appeal was not yet publicly voiced.

It was only after a boisterous debate in the House of Commons with Labour MPs demanding that the Government respond to the appeal, that Britain felt compelled to issue publicly its reservation to the Secretary-General's statement.

Sir Anthony said, in a statement issued through his spokesman, that his Government could not accept the implication made by the Secretary-General that Britain had failed to comply with Resolution 502. He

ended the statement by observing that the Secretary-General had "taken my point". Which has led to speculation that Señor Pérez de Cuellar apologized for his insensitivity, a point which has been denied both by the United Nations and by British spokesmen.

Sources say that the Secretary-General had decided against berating Argentina and confirming Britain's right under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter to self-defence, in anticipation that the problem may again land in the United Nations lap and he may be called upon to offer services as peace-

keepers. United Nations officials say that the Secretary-General has no magic formula that would quell the atmosphere of confrontation and settle the underlying issues of the dispute. He did believe, however, that the United Nations offered the best way for both governments to save face, particularly for Argentina, which is felt to be more in need of a graceful way out of the situation.

Because of the belief that Argentina is in a more delicate situation than Britain, although this point could be debated, the Secretary-General has attempted to be as even-handed as possible. This emphasis on the need for fairness has been heightened by the expectation that the United States will shift in the direction of Britain. It is felt that the United Nations will then be the only resort left for Argentina if it is to seek a peaceful settlement.

An astonished civil servant at the helm

From John Witherow, with the task force in the South Atlantic, April 28

Rear-Admiral John "Sandy" Woodward, the commander of the task force, said today that he did not view himself as "the hawk-eyed, sharp-nosed hard military man, leading a battle fleet into the annals of history".

The admiral, who earlier this week spoke of the South Georgia operation as the appetiser for the heavy punch of the Falklands, was more reserved when he briefed the task force press corps aboard Hermes yesterday. His earlier remarks had provoked some criticism from a small number of MPs.

"I am very astonished to find myself in this position. I am an ordinary person who lives in South West London, in suburbia", Rear-Admiral Woodward said.

"I have been a virtual civil servant for the past three years, commuting into London every day."

The task force could force a long and bloody campaign, he added. "I become very emotional talking about it, sit would be with great reluctance that I would put anybody in the front line unless I am prepared to go there myself. I view every person, and every ship, every aircraft and every submarine — because I know so many of them — as individuals."

He said that there was no simple, short, quick military solution to re-establishing British administration on the Falklands while the Argentines resisted. "If it is a matter of shooting as well, it will be a long haul. It's one we can do. But it's one we would rather not do for all the good reasons that somebody wants a long and bloody campaign. I am not in any doubt that unless people say

it might not represent my own personal ideas."

He said that he would be very depressed if he did not think that there was still time for a diplomatic settlement.

Newspaper reports in Britain that he had been given orders allowing landings anywhere on the Falklands except Port Stanley were "patently untrue", the admiral said.

## Island teachers defy invaders

By Philip Venning  
of "The Times Educational Supplement"

John and Anne Peatfield: Refused Argentine order to reopen schools

Teachers of the Falklands Islands were the only group of public employees to defy the Argentine military government after the invasion, according to the headmaster of the Port Stanley junior school.

Mr John Peatfield, who left the islands last week, says that the teachers refused an order to reopen the schools, declined to accept Argentine salaries, and taught pupils voluntarily in their own homes as a protest.

In an exclusive interview in tomorrow's issue of *The Times Educational Supplement*, Mr Peatfield and his wife, Anne, who was also a teacher at the school, reveal that immediately after the invasion Captain Barry Hussey, an Argentine naval officer, was put in charge of the island's education system. He asked them to reopen the schools at once, and cooperate with the Argentine authorities until a new Argentine curriculum could be introduced.

After a meeting the teachers unanimously agreed not to collaborate, in spite of a warning to take over their jobs if necessary.

The Peatfields say that they did not wish to give the Argentines any opportunity for propaganda, in addition, a majority of children had left Port Stanley, because the two schools, a primary and a

secondary, were close to a military camp and therefore a possible target.

When it became clear they would not change their minds, the Peatfields say, the academic year was formally suspended. Both schools are now being used to house troops and guard dogs.

Meanwhile, the teachers began holding voluntary classes in their own homes for the handful of children that remained in Port Stanley. They were given homework to do, and introduced

the seeds of opposition were undoubtedly sown. Mr Foot said them, for example: "We must go on and on, again and again and again, seeking a peaceful method of settling this dispute. When Mr Foot sat down, Mr Heffer grinned at the press gallery above the chamber.

A number of them were openly scornful of Mr Eric Heffer's early Shadow Cabinet's intervention on the Falklands crisis. The point he made was that, while not opposed to the task force, he was opposed to its use to recapture the islands.

One of Mr Heffer's senior colleagues later derided such dissent as naive, innocent and laughable. But Mr Michael Foot's speech to the Commons, in the recess debate on April 14, dispelled speculation that Mr Heffer was deliberately isolating himself from the Labour front bench.

In spite of the widespread view that the Labour leader's speech showed remarkable support for the Government,

the situation was significantly, sponsored by Mr Foot, and Mr Dennis Healey. It said: "In view of the further armed exchange between Argentina and British forces which has taken place over South Georgia island, it is imperative that the escalation of the situation be halted."

Meanwhile, it had gone largely unnoticed that Mr Foot was not the only one trying to bounce his colleagues. Dame Judith Hart, chairman of the Labour Party and of its national executive committee last week told the Parliamentary Labour Party meeting that party policy was set out in a Commons motion which demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities.

But in an intervention which delighted many Labour MPs, the indefatigable Mr Jeffrey Rooker, MP for Birmingham, Perry Barr, pointed out to Dame Judith that party policy, as stated in the 1980 draft manifesto, and a socialist foreign policy paper, published last Sep-

tember, went much further than this. Mr Rooker said that the draft manifesto (later rejected by the party conference) stated: "We uphold the rights of all peoples and nations to self-determination... We reaffirm our commitment that under no circumstances will the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands be handed over to any Argentinian (sic) regime which violates human and civil rights."

The same sentiments were expressed in the discussion paper which added: "Mean-while, the rights of the Falkland Islanders to self-determination must be upheld."

Mr Rooker was also one of the sponsors of this week's Commons motion which, with irony, quoted the words of Mr Wedgwood Benn last month, in a lecture of Marxism, when he said:

"There is clearly an inherent right to take up arms against tyranny or dictatorship, to establish or uphold democracy, on exactly the same

Benn quoted against Benn

## Subtle manoeuvres unite Labour front bench

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

basis, and for the same reasons, that the nation will respond to a call to arms to defeat a foreign invasion, or repel those who have successfully occupied a part of our territory."

The MP commented: "We are giving Tony the same kind of support he gives to Michael."

□ The developing collapse of bipartisan support yesterday was accentuated when trade union leaders urged Mrs Thatcher not to engage in further military action (Paul Routledge writes).

In a move that clearly presages a shift of opinion among organized labour and the parliamentary left, the TUC General Council warned of "the dangers of a widening bloody conflict, involving the armed forces and the people of the Falklands".

In a letter to Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, formed common political cause with the Shadow Cabinet in asking for United Nations mediation

## Build-up of supplies on islands

From Christopher Thomas  
Buenos Aires, April 28

Journalists returning today to Buenos Aires, on military orders, from the crucial southern port of Comodoro Rivadavia, told of a constant day and night airlift of provisions and munitions to the Falklands, in a convoy of Hercules C130 transport aircraft, and at least one converted airliner.

In the event of a blockade the survival of the supply route will be crucial.

As the savage South Atlantic winter draws in, 9,000 young Argentine soldiers are tonight huddled two to a tent in the harsh, bleak countryside of the Falklands. Already the first snow flurries have fallen, and a biting wind blows across the almost treeless terrain.

Argentine state radio and television today repeated appeals to people to knit sweaters and bake cakes for the troops, an appeal that suggests they are ill-equipped to cope with the unfamiliar, bitter and rapidly worsening conditions.

The only water-filtration plant on the Falklands is in the hills above Port Stanley.



Sitting it out: Argentine soldiers sheltering in a dugout from the Falkland gales. Most of the occupying forces are young, inexperienced conscripts.

## Weather reports cleared

By Our Foreign Staff

Weather conditions in the South Atlantic have been declassified, apparently after

The Times report that the Meteorological Office, headquarters at Bracknell, which comes under the Ministry of Defence, had been instructed not to disclose any information about conditions around the Falklands.

The ministry yesterday denied that it had given any such instructions.

A call to the Meteorological Office produced a satellite reading at 1 pm BST yesterday, which showed a broad band of thick cloud over the Falkland area, suggesting the weather man said, rain, temperatures slightly above freezing, and fresh to moderate north-westerly winds.

The same office had said on Tuesday that the disclosure of such information would be "a breach of security".

Tidepool was part of a 665-ton package deal with Chile which included the County class light cruiser Norfolk.

Four requisitioned Hull trawlers, pressed into service by the Royal Navy as minesweepers, have left Portland for the Falklands. The Northern, Farnella, Junella and Cordella were fitted with minesweeping gear at Rosyth.

Meanwhile, the British Telecom cable ship Iris, which has been requisitioned by the Ministry of Defence, was having its helicopter deck strengthened in Devonport dockyard before sailing for the South Atlantic.

The Royal Navy denied yesterday that it had asked ACTT, the film technicians' union, which is in dispute with the Central Office of Information, to lift its ban on film shot by Navy photographers with the Falklands task force (Kenneth Gossling writes).

Radio Rivadavia, the largest radio station in Buenos Aires, telephoned the BBC in London yesterday with questions about the crisis. It carried out an interview with Mr Domingo Valenzuela, programme organizer of the Latin American Service, for broadcast later in the day in a current affairs programme.

The Peatfields were aware of reports that the Argentines planned to replace English history and geography with Argentine, and to introduce Spanish teaching. But they say that this was never mentioned to them. Nor was anything said to them about the education of future Argentine immigrants to the islands. In fact, the Falklands schools have traditionally taught two or three Argentine and Chilean.

When it became clear they would not change their minds, the Peatfields say, the academic year was formally suspended. Both schools are now being used to house troops and guard dogs.

Meanwhile, the teachers began holding voluntary classes in their own homes for the handful of children that remained in Port Stanley. They were given homework to do, and introduced

## Task force ship owned by Chile

By Nicholas Ashford and Mohsin Ali, Washington, April 28

Foreign ministers of the Organization of American States (OAS) voted 17-0 with four abstentions early this morning in favour of a moderately-worded resolution, which was seen as a diplomatic setback for Argentina.

It is being manned by Royal Navy personnel and a defence Ministry spokesman said: "Delivery has been delayed. He had no knowledge of any Chileans being on board." He also refused to comment on whether RAF aircraft were using Chilean air bases.

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## OAS chooses moderation

## Costa Méndez plea rejected

From Nicholas Ashford and Mohsin Ali, Washington, April 28

Foreign ministers of the Organization of American States (OAS) voted 17-0 with four abstentions early this morning in favour of a moderately-worded resolution, which was seen as a diplomatic setback for Argentina.

The final wording was an amended version of a draft submitted yesterday by Peru and Brazil, and supported by Costa Rica and Honduras. It took 10 hours of debate behind closed doors, during which Señor Costa Méndez tried to win support for a tougher resolution before agreement was reached.

One of the main modifications was the deletion from the earlier draft of an expression of "profound condemnation of British colonialism". The main reason for this, they explained, was the feeling among several countries that Argentina had placed itself in the wrong by attacking force.

Sources said that Argentina was shocked at the low level of support it received during the meeting.

□ New York: Guyana is clearly apprehensive over the possibility of an imminent Venezuelan attack on its territory and has informed officials at the United Nations about its fears (Zoriana Pysarivsky writes).

Mr Noel St. John, the Representative from Guyana yesterday met Señor Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General, and Mr Kamanda wa Zaire, the President of the Security Council. It did not appear likely, however, that Guyana would press for a council meeting at present.

British diplomats said they regarded the OAS resolution

bearing in mind the rights of sovereignty of the Republic of Argentina over the Falklands and the interests of the United Kingdom.

To express the willingness of the twentieth meeting of consultation to lend support, through whatever means it considers advisable, to the new initiatives being advanced at the regional or world level, with the consent of the parties, which are directed toward a just and peaceful solution of the problem.

1. To instruct the chairman of the twentieth meeting of consultation to take immediate steps to transmit the contents of operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this resolution to the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and of the Republic of Argentina, to inform them on behalf of the foreign ministers of this hemisphere, that he is fully confident that this exhortation will be received for the sake of peace in the region and the world.

2. To urge the Government of Argentina to refrain from taking any action that might exacerbate the situation.

3. To urge those Governments to call an immediate truce that will make it possible to resume and develop normally the negotiations aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

4. To instruct the chairman of the twentieth meeting of consultation to present this resolution formally to the

## Polish steelmen learn to live with martial law

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, April 28

Welcome to the militarized world of the Huta Warszawa steelworks, where workers work, discipline is maintained and absenteeism is little more than a distant memory.

The Huta is a sprawling plant on the outskirts of Warsaw, the unpleasant part where nobody wants to live, and it has all its problems in the past: A Solidarity stronghold, a patchy strike record, a "spot of bother" as the technical director put it after the declaration of martial law. Now production is roughly on a par with the average for the past five years (a million tonnes of high quality steel a year), productivity has increased by 3.7 per cent, the plant is working at 100 per cent capacity and the order books are full.

How has the plant managed to restore the work motivation of the workers, persuaded them to work overtime, and the unpopular "four-day" shift (four days on, one day off, four nights on, one day off)? Does military rule produce economic miracles?

One could have asked the military commissar, a colonel, but he had unfortunately just left the office, nobody knew how long or where. One could have asked the workers but unfortunately it was not possible to speak to workers in militarized factories without prior notification.

In fact, military control of factories works like this. The colonel has an office next to the manager and has free access to all files. Because he has no expertise in steel making he makes few decisions but sits in on the weekly board meeting making notes in the corner. He complains about the lack of cleanliness in the factory, the sloppy turnover of the workers, the need for punctuality.

The colonel's three assistants — lieutenants-colonels — have the freedom to roam the plant looking for instances of waste or backsliding, but they rarely visit the shop floors where uniforms are unpopular. In short, they are a controlling operation to reassure the workers that the management is on its toes and at the same time a symbol of discipline.

Being a militarized factory means that military regulations apply to the workforce. The management can and does order workers to work overtime, can reorganize shifts without consultation.

Under the military regulations, so adequately represented by the roaming lieutenants-colonels, absence from the workplace ranks as desertion and can thus be punished accordingly (that is, with a jail term or a hefty fine). The technical director says: "We have largely solved the absenteeism problem."

Not all industries of course

## Pope puts off trip to Poland Glemp says

Vatican City, April 28 — The Pope's planned trip to his native Poland in August will be postponed, Archbishop Josef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic Primate, said today.

He said the Pope's trip must be postponed for a little while," he told reporters at St Peter's Square after the Pontiff's weekly audience.

Asked if the trip would take place next year, the archbishop replied: "No, unless the situation (in Poland) calms down."

Vatican sources have said that the Pope would not want to give any impression that he accepted the restrictions of martial law by visiting the country while the emergency measure was in force.

The Pope's 100 per cent use of capacity is thus bought at the expense of the rest of the country's steel industry, which is ailing. This makes something of a nonsense of the planned decentralization of the economy. The present way out of the industrial trough thus dodges rather than solves the underpinning problems.

The Polish Government, however, accepts the need for change. The "dialogue", that is, those in power who favour government responsiveness to church and workers, seem to be pushing for a two-pronged approach.

In the first place, they reason that in the long term the economy will recover only if workers are given a concrete role in the nation's future. That means, though few people say this out loud, reviving Solidarity.

Talks last weekend between some Solidarity experts and government officials were remarkable for their frankness of the government representatives. Some form of compromise on trade union structure appears essential if the economy is to work effectively.

The other main element — apparently acceptable to the hardliners — is an incentive scheme. The scheme actually has more sticks than carrots but its gradual introduction at least represents an effort to restore the relationship between work and reward.

According to Mr Jerzy Ozdowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, productivity will in future be rewarded but the state must cease to support "those who work but do it badly". That sounds like a return to a capitalist hire-and-fire model, unusual in a social democracy, never mind a nominally Communist state.

As usual then, a hotpotch compromise has emerged, in an effort to reconcile the different ideological stresses in the party.

"I try to explain the economic reforms, the price rises, to the workers", the party official at the Huta plant said. "We talk it through in frank and open discussion. 'Do the workers laugh?' I asked. A slight pause, a glance at the technical director. 'Yes,' he replied. 'They have swallowed the Solidarity propaganda.'

## Bush makes pledge to Taiwan

From David Watts  
Singapore, April 28

Mr George Bush, the United States Vice-President, who is to make an unexpected visit to China next month, has obliquely reassured Taiwan that it has nothing to fear from the visit.

Mr Bush told a breakfast meeting of American businessmen on the second day of his visit to Singapore: "The United States will remain faithful to its treaty commitments." His reiteration of the United States position does not augur well for the forthcoming Peking visit at a time when Sino-American relations are at their lowest point since normalization under President Carter in 1979.

China is incensed at American plans to sell \$60m (£33m) worth of military spare parts to Taiwan under a defence commitment. The United States has already declined to supply Taiwan with advanced jet fighter aircraft, saying that its defence needs could be met by the present generation of Freedom Fighters which the Air Force operates.

Though Mr Bush's visit is unlikely to produce any important change in attitude by either side, it may stave off what the Americans fear could be a downgrading of Sino-American relations if Mr Bush can convince the Chinese that the sale of spare parts is the minimum the United States can do.

## 500 Cubans leave Angola

From a Special Correspondent Luanda, April 28

A first group of nearly 500 Cuban advisers have left Angola in recent weeks, according to diplomatic sources here. About 400 of them were working for the Angolan Ministry of construction, which had no further use for them.

The move, disclosed by the Cuban Ambassador in Luanda to a Third World diplomat, was prompted by the Angolan Government's inability to find useful work for them and not for any political

## Americans lining up for Start Rostow after missile loopholes

By Richard Owen

The Reagan Administration is putting the finishing touches to its position on strategic arms reduction (START), and is intent on avoiding "the errors of previous negotiations", according to Mr Eugene Rostow, Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA).

"I believe that the Pope's trip must be postponed for a little while," he told reporters at St Peter's Square after the Pontiff's weekly audience.

Asked if the trip would take place next year, the archbishop replied: "No, unless the situation (in Poland) calms down."

Vatican sources have said that the Pope would not want to give any impression that he accepted the restrictions of martial law by visiting the country while the emergency measure was in force.

The main disagreement

within the Administration has until now been over the unit of account to be used in the START talks, with some officials favouring methods of calculation involving numbers of missile warheads, and others arguing for "throw weight", or destructive power. The position now being formulated is thought to be a compromise involving both methods.

Previous strategic arms talks had mistakenly placed the emphasis on numbers of missile launchers which had allowed the Soviet Union to build up an advantage in intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). SALT I, signed in 1972 by Mr Nixon and Mr Brezhnev, established only an interim freeze on ICBMs, and lapsed in 1977.

The American approach is therefore based on arms reduction rather than limitation — hence the acronym START, replacing SALT —



Rostow: In-fighting

SALT II was not ratified by the Senate, but was observed de facto.

Mr Rostow argues however that the Soviet Union has been able to exploit loopholes in SALT I and SALT II — including the provision in SALT II for the "modernization and replacement" of nuclear missiles — and has thus gained the edge. Soviet commanders, he suggests, will soon be in a position to "take out our ICBMs with only 25 per cent of theirs".

The resulting loss of nuclear parity has led to doubts in Western Europe about the credibility of the American nuclear guarantee, a development which Mr Rostow describes as "the most dramatic demonstration of the political meaning of nuclear weapons since Cuba in 1962".

The American approach is therefore based on arms reduction rather than limitation — hence the acronym START, replacing SALT —

with the previso that if the Russians prove unwilling to reduce their arsenal, the Americans will no option but to increase theirs. Mr Rostow remains "quite optimistic" about the prospects, "provided the Soviet Union itself wishes to reach an agreement based on the principles of deterrence". It was not true, he said that the Administration had dragged its feet over arms control, and was only now responding to public pressure for a nuclear "freeze". The delay had been due to "normal bureaucratic in-fighting", which was now nearing an end, and to the crisis in Poland, which had made it "inappropriate" for Mr Reagan to make an initiative.

Mr Rostow, who is nearly 70, and a former professor of law at Yale, is clearly looking forward to negotiating with known figures on the Soviet side. He has a manner at once patrician and sprightly, and talks in terms of the Russians and Americans both holding their fire teams.

The American team includes General Ed Rowney, who will head the START delegation, and Mr Paul Nitze, delegate to the separate intermediate to the nuclear talks (INF) in Geneva, which resume next month. Neither START nor INF, according to Mr Rostow, are likeable to be interrupted or held up by possible leadership changes on the Soviet side. Veteran arms negotiators on both sides, he believes, have established a relationship which will enable them to maintain a dialogue, regardless of political manoeuvring in the Kremlin.

## Salvador Assembly approves reforms

San Salvador, April 28 — The rightist-dominated Constituent Assembly has ratified reforms made by the junta, but has solved further changes that would have hurt the middle classes. It has also called for changes to "perfect" the achievements of the previous administration.

The Assembly has adopted a resolution legalizing the actions taken before the March 28 elections under the land redistribution programme and the nationalization of banks and foreign trade. The key reforms sponsored by President José Napoleão Duarte and other rightist officials of the legislative body have cancelled a session scheduled for this afternoon to debate the selection of a provisional president to succeed Senator Duarte.

The rightists had previously taken steps to trim the presidential powers as insurance in case the opposition of military leaders and the United States caused more moderate right wingers to help to elect Senator Magana. — AP

## Berlin rioters out again

Berlin, April 28 — About 200 youths swarmed through the Kreuzberg district in the American sector for a second successive night of rioting and looting that left eight police officers injured, 24 rioters arrested, and caused thousands of pounds' worth of damage.

Police said the trouble started late last night when

about 3,000 people demonstrated against Monday's eviction of squatters from a house in the district. The demonstration was largely peaceful, but afterwards several small groups gathered to fight scattered battles with police, loot stores, overturn police and private vehicles and start at least half a dozen fires — AP

# IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

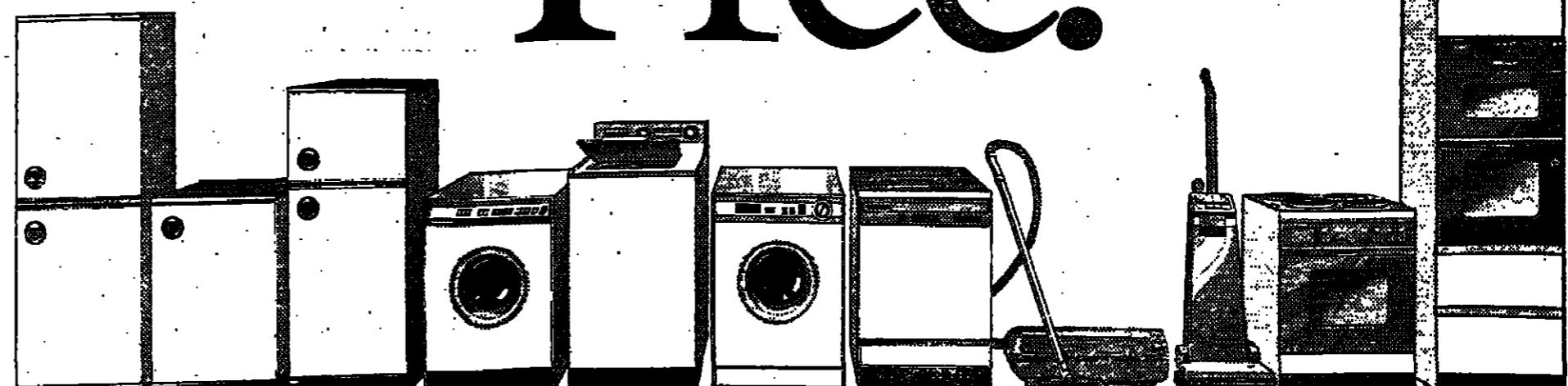
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# Peace protest as Israel violence mars celebration

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 28

The thirty-fourth anniversary of Israel's independence was marked today by a further severe outbreak of violence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in which at least 12 Palestinians were wounded by bullets fired by Israeli soldiers to quell disturbances.

Five soldiers were also wounded in stone-throwing incidents, the raising of illegal Palestinian flags and the setting up of blazing barricades. The violence was part of a new cycle of unrest which broke out on Sunday with the final handback of the Sinai to Egypt.

Tensions had also been exacerbated by yesterday's announcement by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, that a government resolution would be put before the Knesset (parliament) next week to rule out the removal of any more Jewish settlements as part of any future peace negotiations with the Arabs.

Today around 800 Jewish members of the left wing Peace Now Movement, attempted to demonstrate near the occupied West Bank town of Hebron where Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, was speaking at one of the eight new paramilitary outposts inaugurated in the occupied territories as part of the Independence Day celebrations.

The demonstrators, who arrived in a long cavalcade of cars and coaches, were barred by an army roadblock four miles from the ceremony. There they sang Israeli peace songs and raised banners with Hebrew slogans such as: "Peace is better than Greater Israel" and

An Israeli military spokesman said that in the Gaza Strip four Palestinians were hit when soldiers opened fire to disperse demonstrators at the Jibaliya refugee camp. He said the four soldiers had also been wounded by stones thrown inside the camp. A fifth soldier was hurt during a rioting in Hebron.

## Syria wonders which way Jordan is going

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, April 28

King Hussein's letter of congratulation to President Mubarak on Egypt's recovery of the remainder of Sinai that Jordan may soon join America-sponsored peace efforts in the Middle East. The king's message prompted leading articles in Damascene newspapers, all of which described Jordan as a "reactionary regime".

*Al Baath*, the ruling party's newspaper in Syria, claimed that King Hussein's enthusiasm, as well as that expressed by King Hassan of Morocco in a similar letter to the Egyptian leader, "meant that they have joined the Camp David accords". The Jordanians themselves are, of course, placing a quite different interpretation upon their king's message to Cairo.

So far as they are concerned, Jordan is merely welcoming Egypt back into the ranks of those Arab states who feel no diplomatic obligations towards Israel, in the hope that Egypt will now be able to throw her weight behind international Arab efforts to secure a homeland for the Palestinians.

In a speech to the National Consultative Council in Amman, the nearest equivalent to a Jordanian Parliament, King Hussein said: "One of our dearest aspirations is to see the Arab nation, including Egypt, resume its march in union, so that all Arab territories, first and foremost Jerusalem, will return to the Arabs."

For their part, the Egyptian Government have been

## Hurd says EEC must revive Mid-East role

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg, April 28

Europe must not stand aside in the search for a solution in the Middle East, Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told the Council of Europe assembly here today.

He gave a further clear hint that the EEC was on the point of a new Middle East initiative in his speech to the council in his role as president of its Committee of Ministers.

"Fresh ideas are now needed if fresh progress is to be made," he said. "Indeed, without fresh ideas what has already been achieved may be at risk."

He said that only patient negotiation between Israel and the Arab world could produce a settlement, but Europe should be "alert and imaginative in helping our friends in the area, and indeed our friends in the United States, in the task of bringing about a just and lasting settlement".

Mr Hurd's speech came the day after the EEC's Foreign Ministers, meeting in Luxembourg, had agreed that Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs and president of the Council of Ministers, should visit several Middle East countries and reaffirm the Community's policy that there should be recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

## Capitol Hill showdown on Reagan budget

From Bailey Morris Washington, April 28

"Settlement destroys the way to peace"

Several demonstrators managed to penetrate the military cordon and carry their protest to the site of Nahal Tzefat, the new outpost which was being formally established by Mr Sharon, the Cabinet's chief architect of settlement expansion in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

They agreed to meet after the collapse late yesterday of a month-long series of bipartisan negotiations in which Democratic and Republican leaders attempted to work out their differences and agree on a compromise budget.

The negotiators emerged after a three-hour session at the White House yesterday, with the message that the Government's settlement policies are leading us straight to a new war. We particularly object to Independence Day being used to promote a policy with which a substantial section of the country does not agree."

Today's demonstration represented something of a revival for the Peace Now movement which has not countered settlement building in the West Bank for many months.

The worst outbreak of Arab-Israeli violence was in Nablus where large parts of the town were placed under curfew after clashes in which at least eight people were shot. One of the injured was named locally as Mrs Wisal Masri, a pregnant woman teacher, whose condition was described as satisfactory after she had been hit in the head by a bullet.

A senior Israeli military spokesman said that in the Gaza Strip four Palestinians were hit when soldiers opened fire to disperse demonstrators at the Jibaliya refugee camp. He said the four soldiers had also been wounded by stones thrown inside the camp. A fifth soldier was hurt during a rioting in Hebron.

The demonstrators, who arrived in a long cavalcade of cars and coaches, were barred by an army roadblock four miles from the ceremony.

There they sang Israeli peace songs and raised banners with Hebrew slogans such as: "Peace is better than Greater Israel" and

At the outset, members of both parties agreed that the task before the two leaders was both politically important and difficult, if not impossible to achieve. Both can claim credit for having manoeuvred the budget talks into an impasse. And now both have to figure out a way to break it without getting blamed for it", a senior Republican who participated in the talks said.

If this last-ditch attempt to reach a budget compromise fails, it would trigger both a fierce debate over Mr Reagan's economic policies and severe criticism of the leadership of both men.

The potential for full-scale mutiny within the ranks of both parties has been apparent for weeks. Republican leaders in Congress have been open in their criticism of Mr Reagan's budget.

Democrats, who have been equally critical of the budget proposals, have also been open in their dissatisfaction with the leadership of Mr O'Neill. Some younger Democrats, who chair important committees in the House, have privately accused the Speaker of deliberately sabotaging his own party members who were involved in the negotiations.

Based on statements made by the President and Mr O'Neill before the meeting, there was very real fear among members of both parties that the talks would fail.

Meanwhile, in Damascus the Syrian Government gave a warning that they would use their Sam 6 anti-aircraft missiles in Lebanon if Israel decided to attack the Palestinians again.

A statement attributed to an anonymous Government spokesman claimed: "Syrian missiles will hit every Israeli aircraft that flies within their range. This is a firm stand from which Syria will never renounce".

The Lebanese were today more involved in the protest strikes that followed the murder of Shaikh Ahmed Assaf, a leading Sunni Muslim clergyman. For the first time since the civil war here, Christians and Muslims joined in a general strike in Beirut.

Begin remains firm against Palestine state

Jerusalem, April 28. — Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, today reaffirmed Israel's opposition to self-determination for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"Autonomy yes, self-determination no," he said in an Israeli radio interview.

"Israel will continue to oppose the creation of a Palestinian state and the granting of self-determination to the Arabs of Judea Samaria (West Bank) and the Gaza, since (self-determination) can only lead to the destruction of the state of Israel."

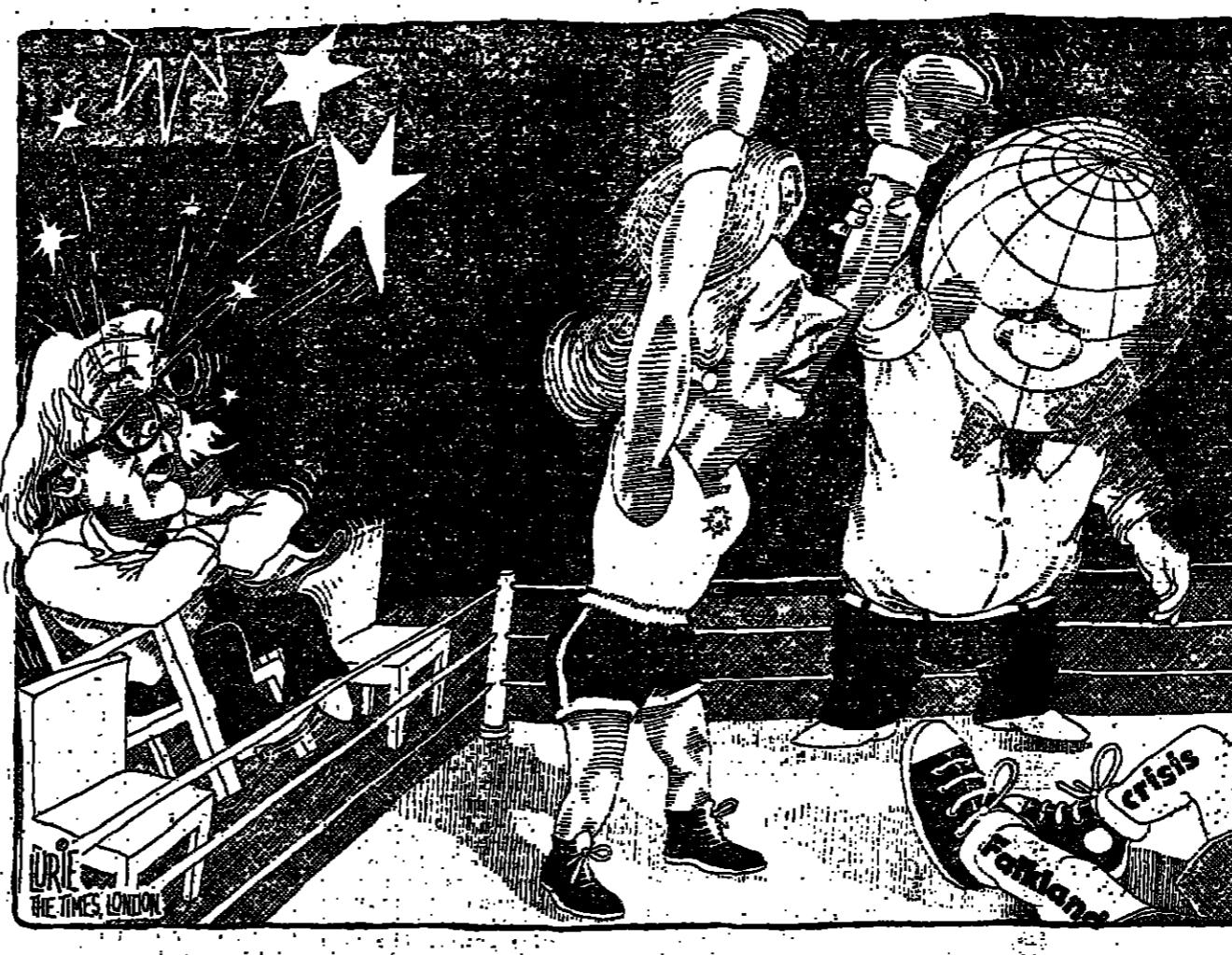
He said the legitimate right of Palestinians "will be satisfied with the autonomy formula provided in the Camp David agreement".

Israel, Egypt and the United States (the three signatories to the Camp David pact) should reach an agreement based solely on that formula, Mr Begin believed.

He had renewed his invitation to Egypt's President Mubarak to visit Jerusalem, in a telephone conversation.

"It seems to me that President Mubarak answered my invitation in the affirmative but I cannot be categorically sure since there was static on the line," Mr Begin said. — AFP.

Cairo: Egypt has decided to give the name Sadat to the former Israeli town of Yamit in Sinai, after the late Egyptian President (Reuter reports)



Round one

## Luxembourg meeting

### Pym tries to end budget deadlock

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, April 28

Farm ministers met here today in an attempt to agree an agricultural price package which could find the key to the year-old deadlock over how much Britain should pay into the EEC budget. The meeting was called because Belgium, which is the current President of the Council of Ministers, was anxious to break between a farm price settlement and the budget.

Belgium made this decision following yesterday's meeting here of the foreign ministers when the question of the EEC budget was the main item on the agenda. At that meeting, for the first time since the negotiations began last year, figures were put on the table; a clear sign that a settlement is in the offing.

There is, nevertheless, a very large gap between what Britain is seeking and the amount which the other nine EEC members now seem prepared to offer Britain. For its part, Britain is prepared to remain a small net contributor to the budget although it is seeking a rebate of around £785m. The other nine countries are prepared to offer about £450m.

Mr Frances Pym, the Foreign Secretary, knows that this is a considerable gap to bridge but he showed during yesterday's negotiations that he could be prepared to cede on other points provided the final budget settlement is high enough.

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Were Britain to allow such a settlement to go forward then it might well be possible for other countries to consider it possible to put more money on the table in the form of a budget rebate for Britain.

The Immigration Service says it expects 3,000 to 5,000 arrests nationally when the week of raids is completed.

## Round-up of aliens stirs US jobless

From Ivor Davis Los Angeles, April 28

Over a thousand jobless workers in Los Angeles swarmed local companies looking for jobs in the wake of raids by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service arresting over two-thousand suspected illegal immigrants.

The operation code-named "Jobs" was launched on Monday simultaneously in Los Angeles, Fort Worth, Houston, Detroit, San Francisco, Newark, New Jersey, New York, Chicago and Denver.

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President Kaunda said the talks would concern the settlement negotiations over independence for Namibia (South-West Africa) and the situation in South Africa itself, which he described as explosive. He said he had informed leaders of other black "frontline" states about his meeting.

Although there has been no comment by South Africa on the agenda, it is firmly believed that Kaunda on the list will be Zambezi's requests for assistance in supplying it with maize, the staple food of Africa.

Drought throughout South Africa has badly hit this year's crop, and although South Africa is as badly affected as any other maize-growing region, it has a surplus from last year's harvest which could prove to be a "political lifeline" to the mounting unemployment.

Initial response appeared to support the Immigration Service's contention that Americans and legal residents would be willing to take the jobs if they were available, although Hispanic leaders, civil rights groups and union leaders have questioned that contention.

The Immigration Service says it expects 3,000 to 5,000 arrests nationally when the week of raids is completed.

## Botha sees Kaunda on Friday

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg, April 28

Mr P.W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia are to meet on neutral soil on Friday for what could be a significant confrontation between the leader of the last white-ruled state in Africa and the fading head of state of one of the key black countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

President Kaunda said the talks would concern the settlement negotiations over independence for Namibia (South-West Africa) and the situation in South Africa itself, which he described as explosive. He said he had informed leaders of other black "frontline" states about his meeting.

They said that on April 6 the KGB arrested 13 people in Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk and Kiev. Those held in Moscow included trade unionists, religious activists and socialists. Among the socialists was Boris Kagarsky, aged 21, whose father, Professor Kagarsky, is a frequent visitor to Britain and has had a book published on H.G. Wells.

Gunner jailed

Dortmund: Gunner John McDonald, 23, a British soldier whose joyride in a petrol tanker led to the death of a West German businessman, was given an 18-month jail sentence and banned from driving for two years by a German court. He was found guilty of negligently endangering traffic, negligent homicide and drunken driving.

The initiative for the meeting was made by President Kaunda and Mr Botha gave his suggestion his qualified approval.

Observers in South Africa see president Kaunda's move as an attempt to retain Lusaka's place as the key centre of the African National Congress (ANC) and Swapo campaigns against South Africa and South-West Africa, although the reality is that Angola is now the principal state in negotiations between the "frontline" states and South Africa.

At the same time Mr Botha has not a great deal of room for manoeuvre. He has lost 17 National Party MPs to the new Conservative Party, led by Dr Andrei Treurnicht, formerly both leader of the National Party in the Transvaal and a cabinet minister, and the prospects are high that some MPs will desert him when recommendations are tabled in Parliament next month, over limited political power-sharing with Asians and mixed-race coloureds.

Both Mr Botha and President Kaunda need to return from their summit in the bush on Friday with something that will convince their supporters they still remain in their respective spheres, the right men for the moment.

Turkey has been requesting American assistance for the procurement of arms, as well as in its efforts to develop an indigenous defence industry within the framework of the two-year-old bilateral Defence Cooperation Agreement. This, in turn, grants Washington continuing use of a number of electronic intelligence stations and an air base.

Colonel Suleyman Takkeci, the Military Prosecutor, demanded prison sentences today for a lawyer and an editor who had defended left-wing intellectuals accused of propagating communism.

Mr Burhan Apaydin, brother of Mr Drhan Apaydin, the Turkish Peace Association chairman, and Mr Oktay Gonenc, editor-in-chief of the left-wing newspaper Cumhuriyet, could go to jail for up to 18 years if found guilty.

Colonel Takkeci said both men had violated military degrees prohibiting political statements. Political activities have been banned in Turkey since the coup in September 1980.

Mr Drhan and about 20 other intellectuals were arrested by the military authorities early this year, and charged with propagating communism, and having ties with the Soviet-backed World Peace Council. — UPI

■ Ankara: Mr Haluk Bayrak, the Turkish Defence Minister, said here today, at the end of a two-day meeting of the Turkish-American Joint Defence Group, that it was "out of the question for Turkey to participate in the Rapid Deployment Force" planned by the United States. Mr Bayrak also rejected any possibility of deployment in Turkey of "Euromissiles" or any other nuclear weapons (Rasit Gurdelek writes).

A communiqué noted, however, that "the two sides

agreed that enhancement of Turkey's political, economic and military powers was rapidly assuming a vital importance for the peace and the security of the region".

Mr Richard Perle, a Deputy Secretary of Defence, led the American delegation. His Turkish counterpart, at the head of a top-level team of military and civilian experts, was General Necdet Ozturk, the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces.

The communiqué also mentioned that weaknesses in Nato's current defence and deterrent capabilities had been studied at the meeting.

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The United States, however, while agreeing to provide assistance for some tank-modernization and shipbuilding projects, has been taking care not to commit itself to Turkey's ambitious plans to produce such sophisticated jet fighters as the F16 or F18. The Americans have advised the Turkish authorities to limit their plans to production of cheaper and less sophisticated F15 interceptors.

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The heavy white shroud that covered you for so many years is now revealing all the promise of your fantastic rebirth.

He made it clear, however, that his Government has no wish to be drawn into quarrels between Quebec and the federal Government, and reiterated France's desire to "deepen" relations with Canada while maintaining a privileged relationship with Quebec.

"France, profoundly respectful of the rights of everyone, cannot allow herself the smallest interference."

French, profoundly respectful of the rights of everyone, cannot allow herself the smallest interference.

A helping hand: The Pope assisting a bishop who slipped during the Pontiff's general audience in St Peter's Square, Rome.

## Hersant buys leading Grenoble newspaper

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, April 28

With the announcement yesterday of the takeover of *Le Dauphiné Libéré*, the Grenoble newspaper, M Robert Hersant, the owner of *Figaro*, *L'Aurore*, *France-Soir*, and a string of provincial newspapers, added another feather to his cap.

But he has also revived the controversy about the growing threats to the pluralism of the French press, and raised doubts whether it is any better defended under a Socialist government than under its conservative predecessor.

He had renewed his invitation to Egypt's President Mubarak to visit Jerusalem, in a telephone conversation.

"It seems to me that President Mubarak answered my invitation in the affirmative

French hold  
20 ETA  
militants

identity card  
the Spanish  
authorities  
enabled a  
team of  
arrested  
members  
including  
the first  
to be  
detained  
in the  
ETA. The  
police  
also  
brought  
large sum  
of documents,  
maps and so  
on and a  
series  
of communications

A US diplomat  
escapes bomb  
attack in  
Washington  
DC. A  
homosexual  
attacker  
was  
arrested  
after calling  
911 and  
telling  
police  
he was  
being  
held  
hostage.

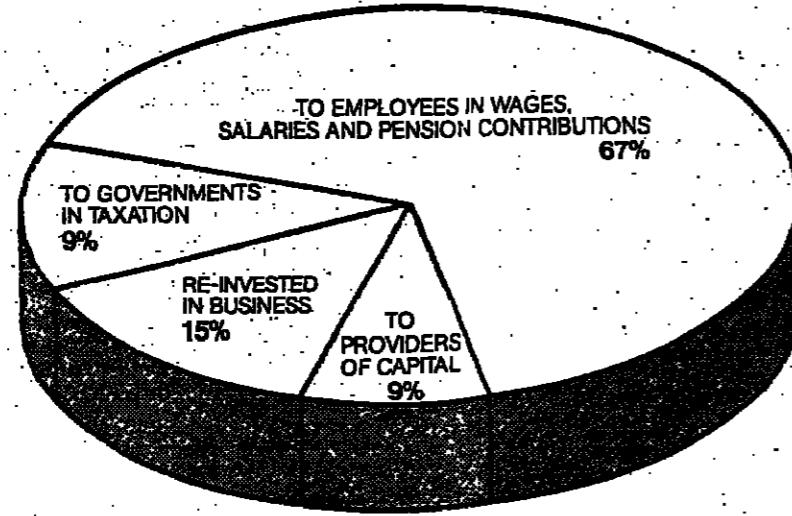
Professor's son  
held by KGB

French  
jailed  
over  
alleged  
plots  
against  
President

# Financial strength; product diversity; geographical spread.



## The facts behind Unilever's 1981 performance



£3,277 million VALUE ADDED

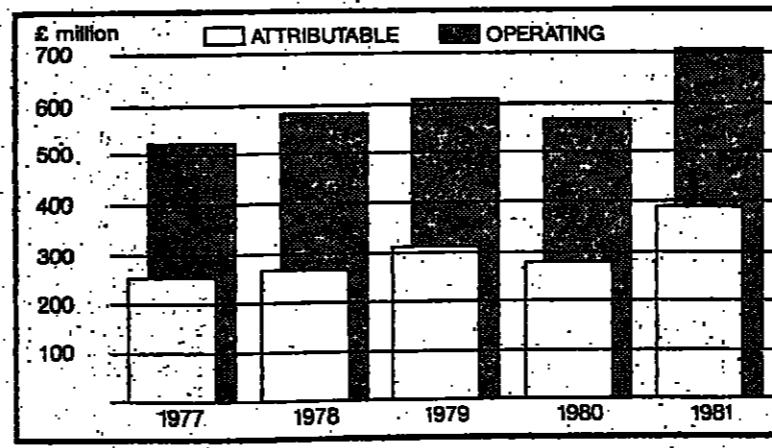
### The year in brief

In a difficult year for trading, sales to third parties rose by 17% to £11,889 million. Our operating profit was £705 million, an increase of 22.6% over 1980.

Economic activity remained low in Europe and North America, and consumer expenditure was depressed. The rapid rise in unemployment was particularly disturbing, and inflation remained a problem. Falling export prices and debt servicing costs restrained growth in many developing countries, though a number of other countries' growth was good.

Despite these difficult conditions the wide geographical and commercial range of our activities enabled us to seize the opportunities offered to us where growth was good, while consolidating and improving our position elsewhere. We continued to increase efficiency and productivity by reorganising our operations where necessary.

Most of our companies selling goods to retail and consumer markets continued to maintain or improve their performances. Our companies selling goods and services to other industries were operating in markets seriously affected by over-capacity — but several of them showed a worthwhile improvement, the results of their efforts to increase efficiency and reduce excess capacity where it existed.



### PROFITS

We were able to achieve a sales volume increase of two per cent, slightly lower than the increases in the last three years. Results showed a significant increase over 1980, but there were considerable variations between geographical areas and product groups. We devoted substantial resources to maintaining brands by theme advertising and in other ways, and to maintaining our research effort for innovation and product improvement.

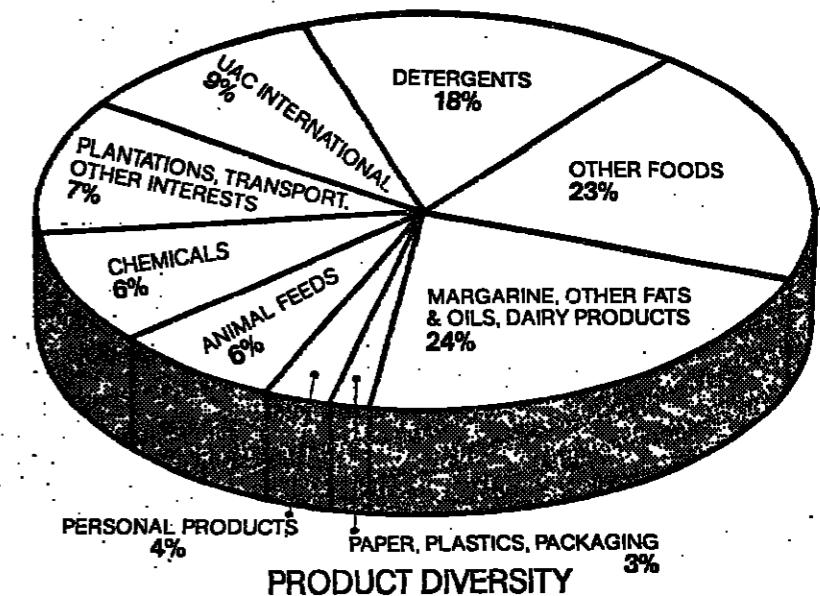
### Financial background

The outstanding feature affecting business during the year has been high interest rates, resulting in heavy finance costs. In these circumstances control of capital and cash management assume great importance, and we have been able to perform well in both.

Exchange rates behaved less erratically than in 1980, the change of most significance being the sharp rise of the US dollar against all other major currencies.

### Prospects

There are no grounds for taking an optimistic view of the world economic prospects for 1982.



Consumer expenditure may well fail to rise. The world political scene remains full of uncertainties which do not help economic recovery. However, there is some hope that crude oil prices will remain stable, and that inflation will decline.

During 1982 Unilever will continue to improve the efficiency of its operations, and seek to go on strengthening its position in the market place.

### Employees

Nearly 300,000 people, who work for the parent company and for its subsidiaries around the world, have put their efforts into the results on which we now report. We thank them for maintaining in 1981 the high standards on which Unilever's continued growth and success depend.

Copies of the 1981 Report and Accounts have been posted to shareholders and holders of debentures and unsecured loan stock of Unilever PLC.



If you would like to receive a copy of the Report and Accounts, please fill in the coupon.

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London ECAP 4BQ.  
Please send me a copy of your  
1981 Report & Accounts

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

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**Unilever**

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The Report and Accounts of PLC as usual combine the results and operations of PLC and N.V. with figures expressed in sterling.

# Professional populist

William Cobbett  
The Poor Man's Friend

By George Spater  
(Cambridge, 2 vols; £15 each)

These substantial volumes constitute the first life of William Cobbett since G. D. H. Cole's standard work of nearly sixty years ago. George Spater justifies them by reference to new material that has become available.

Another meritorious feature, not at all obtruded, is his intelligent account of Cobbett's personality. He is less historically expert than Cole, but he is psychologically shrewder. He picks out as a recurrent theme in Cobbett's life a certain cold-hearted purposiveness, ideal equipment for the professional public man, something very much at odds with his vivid picture of himself as a homely John Bull, happiest in the bosom of his family. Cobbett left his parental home, a Farnham pub called, with copywriter's spines, "The Jolly Farmer", as soon as he could. He never seems to have made any real friends and associated with subordinates who were supposed to do his bidding or with important people who could be made use of, such as Francis Burdett and Lord Cochrane, the liberal admiral. Although faithful to his pretty, sub-literary, conventional wife he was often sick to death of her, bullied her and their four sons and spent his last years as much away from them as possible.

George Spater is an American lawyer and businessman (he was for some time the chief executive of American Airlines). Photographed with his bald head, rimless glasses and cashmere sweater against a background of hefty New York apartment furniture, he leaves us in no doubt of the fact. As is only proper in the biographer of one of the best writers of plain English, there is less sign of nationality in his

prose. He thinks that "sleek out" means "extract" and that "cynicism" and "sarcasm" are synonyms. But idiom is pretty much under control. Nothing is taken in stride; nor is anything in back of anything else. The writing is not memorable, but there are flashes of humour and much good sense.

George Spater's great service is to have read the twenty million words Cobbett published (as he points out, Cobbett was not only the most popular writer of his age, he was one of the most voluminous of all writers), a great deal of unpublished matter and a wide range of works on the political and social history of the epoch. His mode of approach focuses on Cobbett primarily as a political activist and as a journalist. Thus, in summing up Cobbett's achievement, he fastens on the facts that the signed article and the leading article as we understand them are Cobbett's inventions, that he produced the first newspaper of any importance, and the first paper to rely on a subsidy of some kind.

About his career as a radical Spater draws attention to the valuable element of moderation that lay behind the usually angry and often abusive rhetoric. Cobbett was an anti-Jacobin, hating the kind of murderous bourgeois doctrinaires fanned by people like Priestley. He helped to direct reformist energy towards the reform of parliament and away from the sanguinary orthodoxies of republicanism.

What does get left out in the cold a bit is Cobbett's place in the history of progressive ideas. Godwin is hardly mentioned at all (only as a critic of Malthus) and Paine principally figures as the main item of property in a posthumous farce. During his second stay in the United States in 1817 Cobbett felt that more fuss should have been made of him since his

Anthony Quinton

## Love in and off the Saddle

Mark Phillips  
The Man And His Horses  
By Angela Rippon

(David and Charles, £8.95)

In the biography section of this book, Mark Phillips is at home at Gatcombe, while Angela Rippon pities him with questions. He tends to be vague about things that do not interest him, but has total recall about equestrian matters. Then Miss Rippon goes out to watch the Captain train for Badminton. Here she tries her hand at the National Velvet style of writing: "The big black horse stood by the gate in the corner of his field, head down, hooves impatiently pawing at the ground . . . Come on, Lincoln! Shelly Whイトbourne's shrill voice cuts through the afternoon gloom . . ." (I longed for Stella Gibbons's asterisk.) Finally the Captain gives us some stirring advice on riding technique.

Two men emerge from this book. The first is the man who accidentally became the object of wide public scrutiny for casually becoming engaged to Princess Anne after a disappointing Badminton. There is much to confirm the wilder fantasies of *Private Eye's* Sylvie Krin. For example, the Captain was petrified by Prince Philip, was a nervous wreck at his wedding and spent four days of his honeymoon being seasick. He fell asleep on a royal duty in Ottawa and stole an Olympic flag at Montreal.



Yet what of Mark Phillips, professional farmer and rider? One cannot help warming to him as the story unfurls. The life of the equestrian competitor is no easy one. There are strict diets and gruelling training schedules to maintain. The story is told of a trainer blowing smoke into the face of one rider with food poisoning so that she would retch before entering the arena. The Captain first rode at 18 months, fell off 78 times before he gave up counting, and was toughened up by trainer, Bertie Hill. He lost four teeth at Crookham Horse Trials, finished the course and stuck his teeth back. He entered Sandhurst the hard way and did well

Hugo Vickers

a club, it is not made clear whether he sees his mother's strip-tease: only that the sooner he goes blind the better. The humour is as bleak and raw as the landscape. There are touches, or rather smudges, of Trevor in "Phonefun Limited", which shows a fat teacher making people happy with a phone call. Lighting a fag, swigging some gin, Agnes mouths simulated ecstasy down the line to her clients. "I'm lying here on my bed", she pouts, "all I'm wearing are my undies". MacLaverty manipulates his characters in the same way. They are impersonations rescued only by his taut, knuckly prose. "Music is the most beautiful thing in the world", croons a tiresome piano teacher to her talented, pubescent pupil. "Music is why I do not die." As he plays, she makes her own low-key overtures in an open dressing-gown. They come to nothing.

Henri Troyat, who won the Prix Goncourt way back in 1938, returns to the novel to investigate a provincial French childhood. Sylvie (Aldan Ellis, £5.95) is a seven-year-old living with her grandparents while her widowed mother works in Paris. She presses her soft inquisitive muzzle against every available window-pane until she penetrates the mysteries and curious smiles of her vinegary, pious grandma and her teasing grandpa. Troyat's achievement is considerable. He measures the pulse of a growing excitable girl without being sentimental or patronising. "Why did the people she loved have to be changed into photos?", asks

Ireland has "always been a woman" to Edna O'Brien, and her men second class citizens with the gamy looks and evil eyes of tinkers. In her second collection of stories, Bernard MacLaverty homes in on this lack of communication between the sexes. Many of his characters suffer from some blundering disability. In the title story from *A Time to Dance*, Nelson is forced by his shrill, flirtatious mother to wear an eyepatch — otherwise he would go "stark, staring blind". When he rips it off in

there, represented his country in the Olympic Games and is the second ever rider to win Badminton four times. Miss Rippon makes it clear that he likes nothing more than football with his son, bathtime with his daughter, and a "cuddle watching television" with his wife. Miss Rippon is nothing if not thorough, but, significantly, she omits any reference to the Captain's lucrative contract with Mark McCormack, their mutual agent. The book might also have benefited from a professional appraisal of the Captain's riding from some of his fellow equestrians.

Hugo Vickers

she rushes to tend customers who have come for gaudiness and henfood. In the shop front she can escape the click of the rosary beads and indulge in curiosity and conjecture. Many of the people she meets have been described in *Mother Ireland*. The burly champion whom she has a crush on, his brother who tries to curfuffle with her against an iron gate, and Sister Imelda at the convent school, to whom she is such a favourite that she thinks of becoming a nun.

It is the author's mastery of detail which most catches the brittle, dislocating accents of youth. Her grandfather's skin, "the colour of a clay pipe", and "the biscuit-coloured walking sticks" of the mysterious Connor girls. The store counter remains a real barrier though. Adulthood is almost irrelevant, which would not matter if the narrator were more of a responsive partner in her experience of these formative years — and less of a sensitive voyeur.

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Wild boar grubs for acorns from *The Medieval Health Handbook* (George Braziller, distributed by A. Zwemmer, £9.50.) Dangers, apparently: they prevent menstruation. Neutralization of the Dangers: By eating them roasted and with sugar. Usefulness: They help retention. So there.

## The son of grief at cricket

Shadows on the Grass  
By Simon Raven  
(Blond & Briggs, £7.95)

Cricket is not just the most beautiful and intricate (and ruthless) of games. It can be taken as a parable of life. Indeed it often has been so taken, in prep school sermons about straight bats, properly blanced pads, and the Great Umpire in the Sky with his finger up. Simon Raven has had the engaging notion of taking it as the framework for his early memoirs, from his first pair of sexy white flannels to that archetypal school square at Charterhouse to Indian pitches shaded by palm and casuarina. The pairing list is a memorable team of eccentrics, from owlish schoolboy William Rees-Mogg lecturing on the solitary vice as a mortal sin and warning a terrible vengeance as punishment. To Peter May's po-faced off, but angel at the crease, Bob Birley, Noel Annan, Jim

intrigue, and sentiment. Some of the notable episodes, like Jim Prior winning the Grand Drinking Match in the Deolali Cricket Camp have not the remotest connexion with cricket.

Raven says that he has made minor alterations of a few names and facts in the interest of civility. It is amazing how much has still got past the libel lawyer. It is a book that will upset prigs and puritans by its elitist views and its treatment of love, mostly the other sort.

It is in fact an honest and funny book, fundamentally moral, and full of good sense about life and even occasionally about cricket. All cricketers secretly prefer to shine on a losing side rather than make a duck on the winning side. There is a moral distinction between a leg-glance man and a leg-sweeper. No cricketer likes anyone except himself to make more than 2. And when the shadows fall at the end of the season, we are melancholy but ripe with memories of golden summers.

Philip Howard

## Changes down at the farm

Our Forgotten Past  
Seven Centuries of Life on the Land  
Edited by Jerome Blum  
(Thames & Hudson, £12.50)

carried me through. By any standard, it is a mammoth job to condense 700 years of rural history from America across to Siberia. It would make a good Leakey/Athenborough series.

I particularly enjoyed Dr Joan Thirsk's chapter on "The Rural Economy". Our ancestors had it rough for about a thousand years up to the mid-eighteenth century when what some describe as the Agricultural Revolution took place. In earlier times, farming was the lowest form of human survival. I was glad of the references to Coke of Norfolk and Arthur Young. The latter I have always regarded as the father of modern agricultural science. The book relates that even in those far off days pilgrimages were made from abroad to see what was happening on British farms. Technical development from then until now has been at an ever

increasing speed. In the past 30 years that I have been in agriculture, we have moved from ploughing 1½ acres a day with four Suffolk Punch horses to 35/40 acres a day with an 100 plus horse-power tractor.

The book could usefully become compulsory reading for all sixth forms and careers' masters. Most of the latter have little chance to appreciate the great potential for employment abroad in agriculture and horticulture. It is beautifully produced with illustrations to fit the text. The choice of colour reproductions of the Old Masters is worthy of a book on art. Our common rural culture — East and West — for hundreds of years comes across well in these illustrations — the suffering, the dignity and, despite all, great charm.

W. A. Lang

Sylvie when her grandfather dies. More is evoked through her inadequate response and sensible innocence than any explanation given by people she reckons were born "old, tired and hostile".

Born in Moscow, Troyat would have been the same age when revolution crumpled the Empire. In *The Spark* (Hutchinson £7.95), Raymond Bowers has attempted a Russian novel on the grand scale. The chaos he depicts in Petrograd on the eve of the 1917 Revolution unfortunately overlaps into his story. One family's experience is not enough to guide us through the mass of shifting allegiances and different cliques claiming to personify the people's will. The reader remains on the level of confusion rather than above it. Where there should be discussion there is relentless narrative. The writer's only control is exerted by short, terse sentences. In the end, no wisdom is greater than a line.

"The working-class we represent," boasts one suspect-turned-hero, "always should be confused, otherwise we'd never be able to represent it."

Nicholas Shakespeare

Greasian sense of being impelled to some task of truth-telling for which prose is not sufficient. But Disch certainly writes poems, individual verbal constructs with a clearly defined form and a pleasing mixture of wit and feeling. In another age, a reviewer might have called him a skilful maker of Light Verse. But Light Verse having got itself a bad name, I had better fall back upon Gavin Ewart's description of this poet as "somebody with a games-playing mind". The games Disch plays with words, styles, and stanza-shapes are good games. The poet with a fair number of them, yet not so many that the reader grows bored. This may be considered as part of the act — clever jugglers always drop a plate or two to keep you watching for the moment when they don't.

Here he is with all his plates on the go in a sonnet called "A Bookmark":

*Four years ago I started reading Prose. Although I'm past the halfway point, I still have seven hundred pages of reduced type left before I reach the end. I will slog through. It can't get much more dull than what is happening now: he's buying crepe de chine Wraps and a real, well-documented hat.*

For his imaginary Albertine, Oh, what a stony sort he must have been! So weak, so sweetly poisonous, so foul!

*Four years ago, by God! — and even then How I was looking forward to the day I would be able to forgive, at last, And to forget Remembrance of Things Past.*

Anyone who rhymes Prose with reduced and Albertine with crepe de chine will do for me. Incidentally, all the poems in this book are about writers, or writing, although Disch digresses now and then and tells us he has problems with his weight.

David Sutton most assuredly does not. The poems in his *Absences and Celebrations* (Chatto & Windus, £3.95) have a lean and hungry look, deal expertly with dangerous subjects like love, and press their way into the memory without any fuss. No games allowed here. Small surprise, then, that as long ago as 1969, Robert Graves called Sutton "the best young poet in England".

I don't think that makes him now the best middle-aged poet in England, but these Sutton doesn't always sound like Graves, and when, in the more naive poems, he finds his own voice, the result is very good in a quiet way. Here is the end of one such poem, in which the poet has described tiny moments of black-out from which he suffers and how the world ("trees, roads, houses, human beings") never ceases to amaze him when he returns from them:

*I do not, though, much like these absences, Which in no way resemble sleep, but rather miniature rehearsals, for longer. Discreteness when I am not, and what Amazes is not likely to be these Deathless as that longer, disjointedness is nice, especially with the enjambement it in.*

*I believe that the young Derek Walcott was also*

## Nazi war child

A Model Childhood

By Christa Wolf  
Translated by Ursula Molinaro and Hedwig Rappolt  
(Virago, £8.95)

From Germany to Poland, the part that was once German, a curious kind of tourist trade had built up in the Seventies: the war-memory industry, unlikely, slightly farcical. Men and women, middle-aged, from both East and West Germany, drove en famille teenagers in the back to the places where they spent their own Nazi-German childhoods. Bumper-to-bumper: a bonanza of the guilty. One supposes Solidarity has put an end to that.

Stuck in the tourist traffic, bound homeward to the town which was then Landsberg, now something unpronounceable like Grozow Wielkopolski on the hottest day of the hottest month of summer, in July 1971, was Christa Wolf, East Germany's most eminent woman of letters. Well that's what they all call her. The equivalent in Britain, where women of letters are not thick upon the ground, is a kind of Iris Murdoch/Margaret Drabble mélange though this mighty combination still comes out a bit lightweight. With the eminent lady, who is, it must be said, in a state of some anxiety, profoundly con-science-stricken in the red-hot sun of Poland, travels her husband, who is quiet, wise and tanning, her brother Lutz, who — though he lived through much the same experiences — is not attuned to ploughing the depths of reminiscence, and Lenka, her sardonic teenage daughter. Quite a cast.

"What is past is not dead; it is not even past. We cut ourselves off from it we pretend to be strangers". This is how, in the end, after her Landsberg visit, Christa Wolf writes these memoirs, in the autumn of the next year. Interestingly, she echoes, presumably unconsciously, the title of an admirable book by Christabel Bielikiewicz — *The Past is Mystery*, published late on the 1970s, an account by an Englishwoman married to a

German of those same years in Germany. Interestingly, too, it is only a few weeks ago that Sheila Grant Duff's memoirs of the immediate pre-war period first appeared. There seems to be a pattern, a statutory time-lag, before those who were then young, and most especially female, can bring themselves to analyse the past which was the wartime. That lapse of time, it seems, is getting on for thirty years.

She remembers all the trivialities. The way her father, a member of the Party, kept his SS newspapers in a pile under his underpants, in his bedroom drawer. Nelly read them surreptitiously, munching through the sweets which she had pinched from the shop stockroom. A clear image of her childhood: stolen sweets, forbidden reading. What she finds much harder is recalling the whole pattern, the whole-long horrendous build-up of the incidents she vaguely knew were out of key but somehow did not question. Like the sudden disappearance of her middle mad Aunt Dottie, inevitable fodder for the euthanasia programme. "Pretty insane, the whole thing", comments Lenka, tactless teenager, on hearing of the demise of her great-aunt. Yes. Quite right.

This is a powerful book, a most extraordinary testament. Do not be deterred by its wonkiness of style, that peculiar nightmare no-man's-land language of translation. In the end, in a way, it does the story no disservice. For I think it is her vision of the fundamental strangeness of what seemed at the time a fairly ordinary childhood, in the bosom of a normal Nazi family in Landsberg, which makes Christa Wolf's narrative so moving, so convincing, such a necessary contrast to those cosy romantic wartime television dramas, woody epics of the *Wings over Walberswick* variety, to which we in Britain are so vulgarly addicted. War is not a bed of roses. It is cruel, sharp and odd.

Fiona MacCarthy

## Hempen homespun

British Design Since 1880:  
A Visual History

By Fiona MacCarthy

(Lund Humphries, £17.50, paperback £11.95)

I do not remember which of many generals told me, or more precisely, us, when lecturing to say what we were going to say, to say it, and then to say what we had said. Excellent advice and admirably followed by Fiona MacCarthy. All the same at one stage in *British Design Since 1880* I felt that if I read the name of that great designer Frank Pick again I should scream. I did.

Miss MacCarthy has put her history together clearly and persuasively. To those in the know it makes a nostalgic read. I do sometimes wonder however whether she is not, quite often, writing with her tongue in her cheek. Certainly, having lulled all the earnest, endeavoured, tweedy, pipe-smoking, and exclusively male hearts of the Art Workers, and countless other well-intentioned guilds, groups and societies, into a fine haze of convivial self-satisfaction she does not hesitate to put her feminist boot in. It is, rather, a delicate tickle of the coachman's whip behind the ear. This copiously and excellently illustrated book is based on a sadly under-publicised exhibition "Homespun to Highspeed" which Miss MacCarthy, with creditable industry, organized for the Sheffield City Art Galleries in 1979, and is a worthy memorial of it.

After a longish essay on "The British Tradition in Design", at the beginning of which Miss MacCarthy lists what might be called her "Ten Wonders of the British Design World", she divides her text by decades and packs it almost too tightly for comfort with information on design thought and development, designers, patrons, manufacturers and retailers.

The final chapter looks into the future, and pretty gloomy it is. This country has invested more in design than any other. Has it paid off? Do we lead the world? Miss

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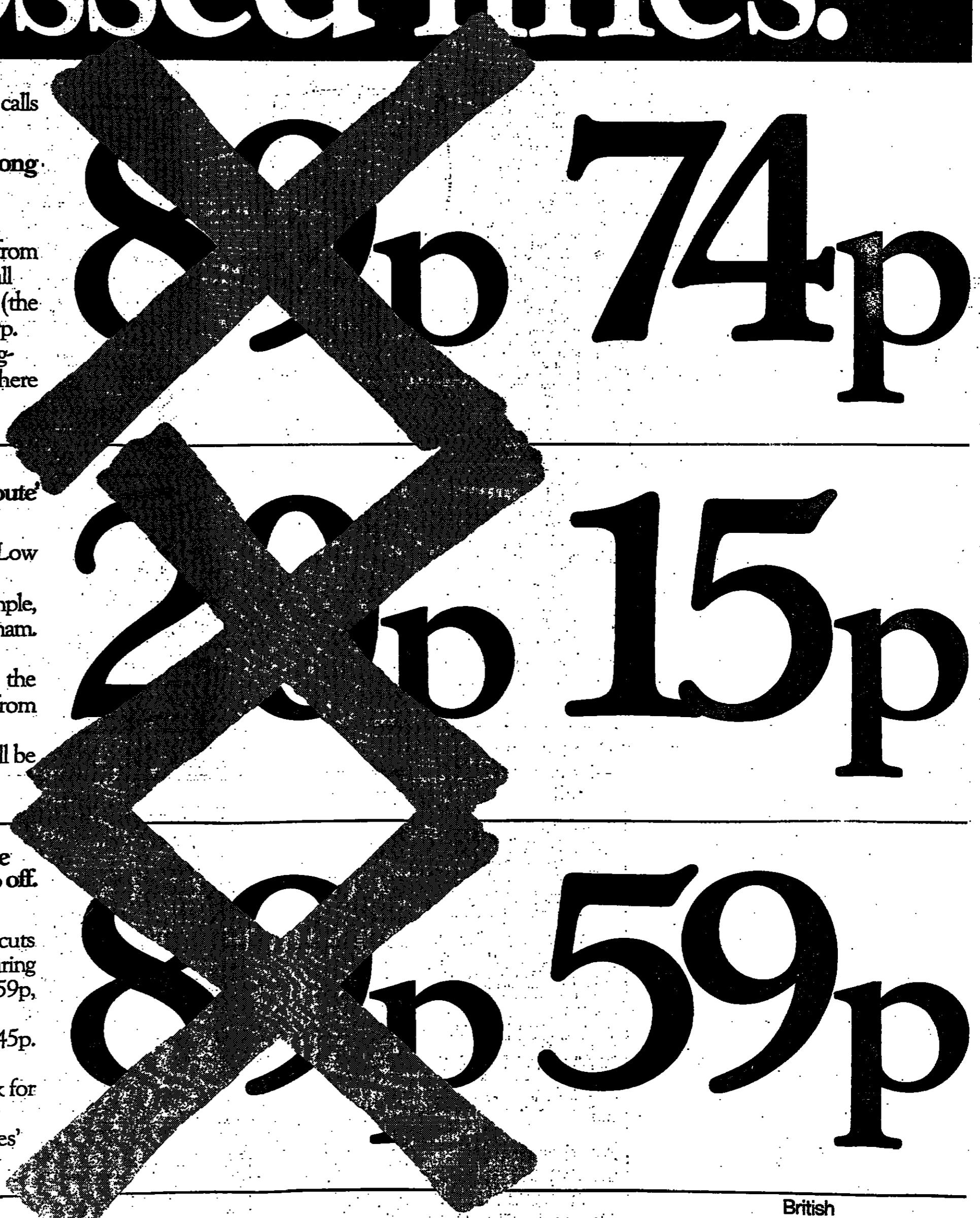
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British  
**TELECOM**

Today the House of Commons debates the increasing prospect of war in the South Atlantic. Most parliamentary, press and public opinion favours the use of force to recover the Falklands from Argentina. The Times invited the historian and anti-nuclear campaigner E P Thompson to give the case against

# Why neither side is worth backing

by E. P. Thompson

I have been called out, along with all other loyal Britons, to pronounce my views on the Falklands crisis. And I am ready to stand up and be counted as one of those who is utterly disgusted with the Argentine regime and with its actions. Argentina had long been known as a place of refuge, not only for the odd Nazi war criminal, but also for odious fascist ideologues.

When I was in the United States last year a sensation was created by the publication of Jacob Timmerman's *Priests Without a Number*. It will be recalled that this independent-minded radical editor was one of those thousands who became lost for several years in the tortuous currents of the Argentinian security police, and that he was lucky to emerge alive. One of his offences is to have been a Jew, and he recalls interrogators dressed in Nazi style and a cellar with Hitler's portrait on the wall.

That is not a nice regime. It is not, in fact, the kind of regime I would sell arms to. Perhaps the Foreign Office has on its job got around to reading Mr Timmerman's book. Or, maybe, in the present state of the economy — and in view of our desperate need to earn money to buy Trident — we were left with no choice.

But this was not Mr Timmerman's point. He was over-excited when he wrote his book, which is understandable in a man who had been cut off in the darkness and tortured on various parts, including his genitals, for a year or two. His point was that some Western publicists and even some New York Jewish intellectuals have suppressed the evidence of Argentine anti-Semitism and tyranny because the abuse of human rights was in the wrong part of the world and was committed against the wrong victims. It did not fit conveniently into the authorized Cold War script.

Argentina is, after all, only a country in the third division, and it is better not to look into the affairs of such countries, too closely. "Authoritarian" regimes (as Mrs Kirkpatrick, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, has patiently explained) are a very different matter from "totalitarian" ones. Their regimes are totalitarian: but smelly regimes which are on our side in the Cold War are only authoritarian.

Mr Timmerman became excessively excited when he heard this kind of argument. He even had the vulgarity to exclaim that he would be willing, for one time more, to be tortured on his genitals if it was done on full television before the American public, and if this might bring Americans to a better understanding of the nature of a regime which had received so much succour from their own government. One can see why the Argentines had to take such an excitable fellow in hand. He had not understood Mrs Kirkpatrick's point at all.

Nor had he understood the importance of the Argentine state as a customer. As one scans the inventory of the Argentine air and sea forces it has a reassuring kind of feel. It is a compendium of the arsenal of the Free World. There is a British carrier and an American cruiser; two British destroyers and six from the United States; the corvettes come from France and the submarines equally from Germany and the United States. There are some British Canberras: some Boeing 707s marshalled against the

British navy's own Boeing Chinook helicopters (whoever loses, Boeing will win this war); some French Mirages and Standards and various reach-me-downs from Israel (whose Foreign Office has mislaid Mr Timmerman's book).

The Skyhawks are from the United States, but the bombs they carry may, for all I know, have been sent with the compliments of our own Ministry of Defence. A little way behind, not to be unveiled this year, are, reportedly, Argentine nuclear weapons, helped on their way by West German skill.

We have run up against something which it is usual to describe today as "a wrinkle" but for which the Greeks had a better name. What will be descending shortly on our task-force in those wintry seas is a squadron of fighters under the direct command of Admiral Nemesis.

Modesty prevents me from

saying that some of us have been

warning of the impending offen-

sive of Nemesis for some time.

The advanced world cannot afford

pumping weaponry into the Third

World and expect that world to

stay the same. We cannot be

certain that all these arms will be

used only to kill their own people

or to keep in order their own

poor. It is not to be supposed that

every gun can carry a guarantee

that it will only go off against

Her Majesty's certified enemies;

or that all our customers will

always engage in comfortable

wars, like that between Iran and

Iraq — wars which advance no

interest save that of the ar-

mourers' trade. There are going to

be many other wrinkles. The

Falklands crisis is a sample of

what we can expect to become

commonplace.

All that is clear enough. As to

the rest of the Falklands crisis I

know even less than other loyal

Britons because, in its first 10

days my wife and I were off in a

part of Yugoslavia whose benefits

included an absence of

the British media. To return to

England on Day 10 of the crisis

was like passing through a time-

warp into an earlier imperial age.

On every screen and in every

editorial one encountered the

aged *Ulysses* of Teunyan's

imagination, preparing to set off

on his final voyage: Tho' much is taken, much abides;

and tho' We are not now that strength

which in old days

Moved earth and heaven; that

which we are, we are;

One equal temper of heroic

hearts,

Made weak by time and fate, but

strong in will

To strive, to seek, to find, and

not to yield.

We found ourselves of a

sudden back in the days of

Dunkirk, replayed this time as a

nostalgic period piece, with

parliamentarians "speaking for Britain", with chat-show chairmen conducting consensual exercises, with peers and politicians

standing up to be counted and

pointing their paunches at the

cameras, with schoolboys pack-

ing the portholes to sing "Rule

Britain", and with the fleet

leaving the cheering quays of

Portsmouth and standing off into

a westering sun:

Push off, and sitting well in order

The sounding furrows; for my

purpose holds

To sail beyond the sunset and the

baths Of all the western stars until I die...

And what was this about? It was about something other than

Peter Blakely



Ronald Butt

## Where Labour is less than honest

Mr Foot's disengagement of Labour from the Government's Falklands policy was no surprise. His first reaction on hearing last Sunday that British forces had struck at an Argentine submarine off South Georgia had pointed the way. Mr Foot thought this was ill-advised — unless the Argentines had fired first.

Later, in the light of the bloodless recapture of the island, he obviously thought it unwise to cavil about it, even admitting our right to take back what had been taken from us. But he was always stressing that the Falklands were a different matter.

Even before the final breach with the Government over Mrs Thatcher's refusal to commit herself to take no military action before returning to the UN, Mr Foot had declared that we must not "torpedo" the search for peace — implying that this would be the result of any use of military power by Britain.

"If one initiative fails", he cried, "another has to be started". And another, and another, and another? How many initiatives were there to be? The number, according to Mr Foot's line of reasoning, is indefinite but infinite.

Yet what could be more damaging and unproductive of peace than to signal to Argentina that we will talk and talk but never act, while our task force is gradually rendered incapable of effective action by the uncertainties of delay and a vicious winter? A negotiated peaceful outcome is what everyone wants, but that would not be assisted by maintaining in the area a task force which, it was understood, would not be used as long as the Argentines were willing to talk — even if they were effectively saying nothing.

Mr Benn's insistence at the start of the crisis that the fleet must be sent, and his belief that it should be turned round without firing a shot is more logical and even more honourable, than the ambiguities of his front bench — even though the Benn position implies acceptance of the Argentine annexation with no more than a formal protest at the United Nations.

But of course, in this matter Mr Foot has been faced with yet another reactivation of the internal strife that has plagued Labour for the last few years. The Bennites, the left-wingers, dominant among the activists in so many constituencies, reject any invocation of military force, the majority of Labour voters, has not, however, been prepared to accept this act of aggression passively.

Knowing the electoral price they would pay if they acted otherwise, Mr Foot and his colleagues have seen from the outset that Labour had no option but to support the task force. That has been the opinion of the majority from the right of the party to most of those on what has been called the legitimate left. But they have also known that if there were serious bloodshed or any kind of disaster, Labour's ingrained pacifist instincts would erupt against the Government — in which event it would not do for the leadership to have undermined Mrs Thatcher's policy.

We may, therefore, sympathize with Mr Foot's dilemma. If Mrs Thatcher's policy achieves the recovery of the islands and a new basis for negotiation, there will be no benefit for Labour from this success, either the contrary, as the opinion polls indicate. Labour's plights would be even worse if it had been seen to snipe at a policy that had succeeded.

For this reason, if for no other, it was hard for Labour to refuse general support for the Government's policies simply to prepare for the contingency that they might fail. Yet if the Government's policies sit really rough water, and Labour were not sufficiently detached from them, the left would fall on its own leaders with fearful fury.

Hence the inconsistency and dishonesty of Labour's position in conniving at the despatch of

the task force but increasingly suggesting that it is not really for use.

What matters now is to be clear about the original purpose for which it was sent.

This week, Mrs Thatcher has stressed more than ever that the Government's sticking point is the right of the Falkland islanders to determine their future rather than the question of British sovereignty. In a way, she has been discussing sovereignty for quite a long time but have always insisted on consulting the islanders before any agreement.

Her implication was clearly that if the islanders agreed (though hitherto they had not) we would have been willing to cede the territory, and presumably, given their agreement, still would be. The question is therefore what right the islanders have to insist that they and their territory must remain British even if we concluded that, given the demands on our resources, we could not indefinitely protect them at an acceptable cost.

So far as territory as such is concerned, any territory is entitled to live it away from the legitimate and other recourse. In scouting in injunctions we have made the world an even more dangerous place. The United Nations might have done something but it might not have done exactly what Mrs Thatcher wished. We have signalled that it need be obeyed (if at all) only by lesser breeds without the law.

Whatever happens now, the islanders must be the losers. And the expedition, after a glorious episode or two, will also fail. At its imperial best it can only save, for a year or two half an imperial face. And it could — but God forbid — end in something far worse than that. What if some of the Argentinian hardware lived up to the glossy brochures of our own arms salesmen? What if an American Skyhawk bomber or a British Sea Dart or French Exocet missile should find their mark on one of our warships, pitching in unfamiliar waters off Cape Disappointment and packed to the gunwales with sick troops?

By contrast, in this matter Mr Foot has been faced with yet another reactivation of the internal strife that has plagued Labour for the last few years. The Bennites, the left-wingers, dominant among the activists in so many constituencies, reject any invocation of military force, the majority of Labour voters, has not, however, been prepared to accept this act of aggression passively.

Under that trusteeship, British administration could be restored as representing the indigenous population of the islands, pending a longer-term settlement. The islands could be garrisoned by the trustee powers and forces of the rival powers would be withdrawn.

We could then begin to determine the mind of the islanders, who would have to weigh the inconvenience of living without reasonable working arrangements with Argentina against their experience of Argentine rule and whatever guarantees they were offered to safeguard their way of life.

To send such a force and then fear to use it would risk destroying the credibility of any future force we deployed elsewhere. Mr Foot began this crisis with some very patriotic speeches when it seemed that he had the Government on the hop. Now those speeches ring pretty hollow. Once more Mr Foot sounds like a politician who will shake a fist from a distance but never use it. That is dangerous, not only for his own and the Labour Party's credibility, but for the chances of securing the kind of negotiated settlement that we all want.

And if all else fails we can send in the football fans...



### Good food who?

The new editor of the *Good Food Guide* is Drew Smith. Drew who? Consumers' Association can be congratulated on finding a suitable anonymous successor to the much maligned Christopher Driver. Smith is even the editor of the *Michelin Guide* adopts to protect his closely guarded identity.

Smith is 32, and a present editor of the *Sunday Journal*, a free newspaper based in Oxford. He was the Glenfiddich restaurant writer of 1980, when he was part of the *Southend Evening Echo's* eating out panel. He did not contribute reports for the *Good Food Guide's* previous editions, and, though he says he intends to maintain the book's traditions, he is a smoker and has no strong opinions about piped music.

His grandmother is a Russian cook, specializing in borscht and likely to apologize for serving seven courses instead of 11. His mother was brought up in France and is mistress of their style. Smith claims to be a competent cook himself. His favourite dish is chicken in 40 garlic cloves, which sounds appalling.

PHS

### Don't phone — it's cheaper by rail

A five-minute phone call from London to Brighton can cost more than a first-class train ticket from London to Brighton and back. Ben Burns from Evanston, Illinois, phoned a friend in Brighton while staying at the Hillgate Hotel in Kensington. He spoke for 5.1 minutes according to the desk clerk's record, and the bill was £9.30.

A few days earlier Burns had bought a British Rail second-class return to Brighton at a cost of £9.80. A day return is £8 first class, and £5.30 second class. "How long will tourists put up with this legalized larceny?"

Burns' bill was £9.80. The bill for a telephone call from the Hillgate Hotel charges 15p a unit on the meter for calls by the hotel phones, and insists that this is not unusual. There is a payphone by the reception desk from which guests can make calls at British Telecom rates if they wish. British Telecom says that its charge to the hotel for Burns' call at peak time would have been £1.17.

**Another century**  
Sir George Schuster who celebrated his 101st birthday last Sunday, is one of a select band of former members of Parliament to have reached his century. Three of those who have done so were lawyers.

Apart from Sir George himself, the others were Nathaniel Micklem (1853-1954) and Sir Harry Brittan (1873-1974). Micklem was one of

### THE TIMES DIARY

Seven months after the abolition of the death penalty in France, strollers in the

old Butt

-labour is  
n honest

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## TOO MANY MEN AT THE HELM

To judge from Question Time on Tuesday, today's Commons debate on the Falklands threatens to be more partisan than those which have preceded it. But the House must be careful. The principles laid down at the first debate are still intact. The Government's strategy then, as now, was to undo the aggression, and thereafter be prepared to negotiate an agreement which would prevent such circumstances recurring. That meant that the Argentine troops had to be withdrawn from the Islands before anything else could occur; but that, following such a withdrawal, Britain would recognise that the tension caused by the issue of disputed sovereignty lay at the root of the aggression, and would show willingness to discuss any ways to relieve that tension. The only condition was that any future agreement had to be consistent with the Islanders' security — as much, and certainly no less, than before — and with the vital strategic principle that no unprovoked aggression, anywhere in the world, should receive a gratuitous award if one is in a position to deny it. In other words, sovereignty could be arbitrated about, and then discussed on the basis of rights; but could certainly not be ceded under any kind of duress.

That was the strategic objective and the tactics to be employed in achieving it were, and are, a necessary mixture of negotiation and the counterforce deployment of the Fleet. It is therefore tactics — not strategy — that the House is debating today. In particular, it is the tactical balance to be maintained between negotiations and counterforce, between carrot and stick, between soft voice and strong arm.

There are two difficulties which the House should bear in mind. The first is over the nature of the Argentine Government with which Britain is trying to negotiate. The second is the safety of the British troops engaged in dangerous but necessary operations. The two are connected in the sense that, on both counts, the Prime Minister will not be able to take the

House fully into her confidence.

It is important in any dispute, even at the level of the family solicitor, to discover who speaks for the other party. In the case of Argentina, this has proved virtually impossible to discover, even for the United Nations resolution and withdraw. Once the quarantine is established there are a number of military options open to the Government, but they should not be widely discussed in the House today. However, it is not only the Fleet that cannot be allowed to wallow for long in the inhospitable South Atlantic seas. Pressure must be kept up continuously, in the diplomatic sphere, economically and through military tactics to undo the aggression.

The mood in the House on Tuesday, and the correspondence between the Prime Minister and Mr Foot, suggest that the Government may be in danger now of losing the cross-party support that has sustained it so far. A bi-partisan approach reassures the country, and has impressed the rest of the world. It would be a pity to lose it, but like peace, unity can be bought at too high a price. It is not yet even certain that the unity of the House, behind the Government's general strategy, is up for sale. It is conditional, and has always been so, and the conditions are simply being re-examined.

However, though Mrs Thatcher would be right to continue to listen to opinions expressed from all parts,

of the House, she is equally right to retain for the Government its freedom of manoeuvre, particularly in the military sphere, to do what it believes to be advisable without first having to try it out on the House of Commons, or to try it out on the United Nations. The strategy has been defined, and supported. To give a wider body now the chance to wrangle over the tactical details, without its having the full facts on which to base considered judgments, would put more lives at risk in the South Atlantic than there are already. The House will have to exercise self-control.

## NOT THE ANSWER FOR BRITISH AIRWAYS

Fiddling with management structures is rarely a solution to fundamental commercial malaise and is most unlikely to prove so in the case of British Airways. The decision of the corporation, with Cabinet backing, to announce a return to the old BEA-BOAC divisions of long-haul and short-haul operations has been presented as a return to all those good old-fashioned concepts of devolved management and profit centres. It may be. The measures seem to have been proposed by a lengthy and still confidential report on the corporation by accountants Price Waterhouse. But the real impetus has rather different origins.

The Government is now in a hurry to show real progress in its plans to privatise the large public corporations and introduce private shareholding into British Airways. In the present parlous state of the air industry in general, and with the stock market uncertainties in the background, the chances of a successful BA sale have recently seemed slim. Restoring old operating divisions has the double advantage of seeming to do something and producing a separation of accounts that makes it easier to sell shares in, or the whole assets of the more successful

bits of British Airways, such as helicopters.

The idea is not without some management logic. The two halves of British Airways have never easily settled down together and many of its management problems have arisen from the inability of a badly-structured central management to overcome past rivalries. As so often in both private and nationalised industries, the result of large-scale mergers has been to produce more bureaucracy rather than greater economy. If a restoration of old loyalties can raise morale and help prune costs, so much the better.

What the reorganisation cannot do, of course, is bring the corporation back to profitability within the two years envisaged by its chairman, Sir John King. BA's problems arise from running too many staff and too little efficiency at a time of considerable surplus capacity in the market and much lower demand growth than expected.

The corporation is doing something about its overmanaging. Already 9,000 have left under a voluntary redundancy scheme, and a further 6,700 may still have to go to get manning down to competitive levels. The new structure may do something for efficiency, from private airlines.

### Ordination of women

From the Reverend G. R. and Dr K. M. Curry

Sir, On what grounds does your leader writer assert today (April 22) that "the ordination of women is right in principle"?

The Anglo-Catholic, according to his principles, says that such is contrary to the traditions and teaching of the Church, whilst the Evangelical says that the introduction of such a practice is forbidden by Scripture. One can only suppose then that this assertion is based on the so-called majority view of the middle-of-the-road "men" of the Church of England.

We would all do well to note carefully George Bernard Shaw's words: "The majority is always wrong; the minority sometimes right" before we do something that we will later regret.

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE CURRY,  
KATHRYN CURRY,  
St Stephen's Vicarage,  
Cumber Street, Cruden Park,  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

### Polo's travels

From Mr John Black

Sir, Your "Focus on China," of April 14, had an article on Marco

Polo, "The Explorer's Tracks" in which some doubt is cast on whether Marco Polo ever visited China. It cannot be denied that Marco Polo embroidered on hearsay accounts and that he is on no Chinese historical records of the period but it must be said that an extraordinary number of scholars spent much time on in-depth study of his travels.

The basis of the case against Marco Polo, in your article, is that he showed no interest in recording his travels until he was a prisoner of war in Genoa. This with a fellow-prisoner, Rustichello of Pisa, sometimes known as Rusticino de Pisa, an author of romance novels in Franco-Italian, Marco told his story. Your writer would appear to consider, with some others, that Rustichello's version is the true account and its close comparison to his own experience.

Then, finally, it must be said that Marco Polo's record is one of the important sources for the obscure history and archaeology of Central Asia. It is enough to say here that this was accepted at a much later date through his version of the ruined cities of Karakhoja, near Turfan, in Xinjiang province and Karakoto at the oasis of Etsin Gol, in the province of Gansu, identified by Stein as Marco Polo's Etsina.

Did Marco Polo make notes and a memorandum during his long sojourn in the East? Did he recount something of his travels to fellow-Venetians and indeed his three daughters? Before he died about 1328, there is some evidence to prove that Marco Polo handed all his documents and maps to one Admiral Rugiero Sanseverinus, referred to by his descendants as the "Ancestor".

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN BLACK,  
53 The Woodlands,  
Esher,  
Surrey.  
April 22.

THE TIMES THURSDAY APRIL 29 1982

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Laws of war applicable to armed conflict in the Falklands

From Mr Adam Roberts

Sir, At the crisis over the Falklands reached its most acute stage the Government owes it to those most directly involved — especially our Forces in the area and the inhabitants of the occupied territory — to clarify the application of the laws of war to this armed conflict and to the Argentine occupation of the islands.

Argentina is a party to the Hague land war convention of 1899. Britain to the almost identical Hague land war convention of 1907. The terms of the latter convention (and annexed regulations) have been authoritatively viewed as declaratory of customary international law, and hence binding on all states. In addition, both Britain and Argentina are parties to all four Geneva conventions of 1949. Both states are also parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

The conclusion from all this is inescapable: that the laws of war have been fully applicable to the Argentine occupation of the Falkland Islands, and to the armed conflict in that area, ever since April 2, even if there is not a formal state of war.

In practice, both parties have so far conducted their hostilities with considerable care, but there are nevertheless grounds for concern about the observance of the laws of war. It is astonishing that the Government has failed to spell out publicly and in detail that the Argentine occupation of the islands is subject to numerous detailed provisions of the Hague regulations and of 1907 Geneva Convention IV — and that

certain of these provisions have apparently not been observed.

It is also surprising that the Government has not expressly recognised that the military personnel captured on both sides so far must, under article 4 of 1949 Geneva Convention III, be regarded as, and treated as, prisoners of war; article 117 of this same convention should also be noted: "No repatriated person may be employed on active military service."

Clarification is needed on these and many other points before, not after, the conflict worsens.

Yours sincerely,  
ADAM ROBERTS,  
Reader in International  
Relations,  
St Antony's College,  
Oxford.

April 28.

### Restoration of the death penalty

From Mr Louis FitzGibbon

Sir, The essence of Nicholas Fairbairn's argument for the restoration of capital punishment (April 27) is the availability of the death sentence for capital crime. He argues exactly that it is up to the judge and jury to decide upon the motives of the offender: if they are seen to be from motives other than pure and deliberate intent, then a killing may be a manslaughter. If, on the other hand, they can be perceived to emanate from evil, then a verdict of guilty of murder would be returned.

Her Majesty's judges are not foolish, and if the trial judge of the day saw before him a man who was sadistic and bad to the core he would be failing in his duty to the Crown and to the people if he did not sentence him to death. Knowledge of this would indeed, as it did in days of yore, deter criminals bent on robbery, rape or other such. As "organizer" of Duncan Sandy's petition to Parliament in 1967-68 I met several real criminals; they all abhorred the idea of abolishing the ultimate sanction for they knew that without it robbers would take guns to banks when otherwise they would not.

What is so often forgotten is that in 1965 the death penalty was suspended for five years, which is to say that a final decision would have been due in the summer of 1970. However, the Home Secretary of that time foresaw party difficulties for a general election and he managed to bring the date for decision forward by a whole eight months. Thus it was that capital punishment was abolished in December of 1969 — Parliament was bamboozled, and the people were deprived of a sure shield against predators.

As discipline declines in our country, the majority want hanging brought back, for they realize by instinct that this is what is needed. Yet parliamentarians somehow balk at the idea. Let us hope they will not shirk their representative duty this time.

In your same issue you publish a small letter from a cleric: what he forgets is that an evil man once given his deserts cannot commit his crime again. In my view, churchmen would do better to be upon their knees praying for humanity, such as would prevent them from speaking out upon matters which are not their concern.

If, D.V., capital punishment can be restored to the statute book then we shall see a return of the Great Britain of which we were once so proud.

Yours sincerely,  
LOUIS FITZGIBBON,  
Langstone Towers,  
Langstone,  
Havant,  
Hampshire.

April 27.

### Housing the poor

From Mr A. A. Chappell

Sir, In your second leader of today's date (April 21) you aver: "Council housing should not be charity housing for the poor" and thus support a very popular view. My, minority, view is that this is precisely what it should be.

Those successful tenants who can earn £8,000 a year, or more, should be congratulated and helped to move out and on to better things. Their places would then become available to the "poor" who deserve our help — the homeless, the one-parent families, the low-wage earners and, indeed, all those living in substandard and inadequate private accommodation.

The Conservative policy is to sell, at low cost to the tenant, the property he has long rented, at low cost.

The Labour policy is to perpetuate low rents to its sitting tenants and that largely irrespectively of their income.

Under each of these philosophies the "poor", as defined above, get nowhere.

Yours truly,  
A. A. CHAPPELL,  
26 Victoria Road,  
Abingdon,  
Oxfordshire.

April 21.

### Surgeon's hungry allies

From Mr A. A. Berends

Sir, A reproduction of Dr George Merryweather's "Tempest Prognosticator" using a dozen leeches in bottles (Letters, April 20, 24), shown at the 1851 Great Exhibition, constructed for the 1951 Festival of Britain Exhibition, is on view at Whitby, North Yorks, where it occupies a prominent place in the museum run by the Whitby Literary & Philosophical Society, of which Dr Merryweather was at one time Hon. Curator.

Though the concept of using leeches in such an equipment may now seem amusing it was certainly intended seriously at the time. Dr Merryweather confidently hoped that "our Whitby temples would be distributed over the world".

Yours faithfully,  
A. A. BERENDS,  
Joint Hon. Sec.  
Whitby Literary & Philosophical  
Society,  
Whitby Museum,  
Fanehill Park,  
Whitby, North Yorkshire.

April 26.

From Mr S. B. Jackson

Sir, Should not "Surgeon's hungry allies" be "Surgeon's thirsty allies"?

Yours faithfully,  
S. B. JACKSON,  
17 Lingfield Close,  
Northwood,  
Middlesex.

### Perils in Sicily

From Mrs D. B. Waterhouse

Sir, I was born in Argentina of British parents, held British and Argentine passports, have lived in Britain for many years, and was last in Buenos Aires in December.

I was appalled by the jingoism

of your leading article "We are all Falklanders now" (April 5). But I congratulate you for printing the article by Tony Emerson (April 24). His piece showed real insight, perhaps of a kind available only to someone who actually lives in Argentina.

Ted Rowlands, MP, a former Labour Minister at the Foreign

Office, though rightly concerned

with the welfare of the Falklanders,

reveals a contempt for Argentines

which would be unlikely to lead

to a peaceful solution.

I believe it would be unwise to

regard the retaking of South

Georgia with the enthusiasm of a

rooftop supporter whose side

has just scored in terms of Britain's

long-term interests, let alone the

far more vital question of simple

humanity in one's behaviour to

other human beings, every Argen-

tine death inflicted by Britain

and every injury to Argentine

self-respect is equivalent to our

scoring an "own goal".

I telephoned my parents yester-

day. They live just outside

Buenos Aires, retain their British

passports, are now in their late

seventies, and have lived peace-

fully in Argentina for over 50

years. They both said that since

the crisis began they have been

moved by the sympathy and

kindness of their friends and

neighbours, all Argentines, some

of British descent and some not.

Seen from Buenos Aires, the

Foreign Office advice to British

subjects to evacuate Argentina,

looks about as practical as





# Stock Exchange Prices

## Equities advance

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 19. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, April 30. Settlement Day, May 10.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

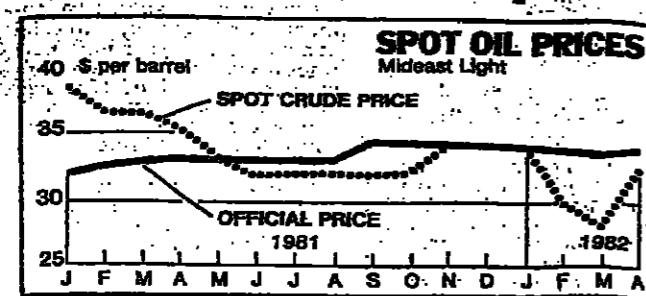


Stratford-on-Avon CV36

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## BUSINESS NEWS

## Market cheers Opec



To the satisfaction of leaders of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, prices of oil on the "spot" market have risen significantly in the past few weeks. Cargoes of Arabian light crude oil have risen from \$28 a barrel to \$32.50 a barrel since last month, although this is still below the official contract price of \$34 a barrel. North Sea oil has also risen on the spot market, from below \$30 a barrel to \$35 a barrel — which is \$4 a barrel above the official price. The rise reflects Opec's production cuts and the political situation in the Middle East.

## City editor to step down

Mr Patrick Sergeant, city editor of the *Daily Mail* for more than 22 years is planning to leave his post but will continue to write for the paper. Mr Sergeant is the highest paid director of Associated Newspapers, earning £256,000 last year. No decision has been taken on a successor although Mr Kenneth Fleet, city editor of the *Sunday Express*, is believed to have been involved in talks.

## Oilfields 'will go ahead'

Development of the "T Block" complex of North Sea fields postponed because of falling oil prices and high North Sea taxes, will go ahead eventually, Mr Hector Watts, managing director of Lasmco, a partner in the field, said yesterday. "There is no doubt it is going to be developed, but what we are talking about is the timing," he added. Phillips Petroleum, the field operator, has cancelled initial design contracts and is studying cheaper production methods.

## Construction orders decline

New construction orders fell by a further 4 per cent in the three months to February 1982 compared with the same period last year, the Department of the Environment said yesterday. The level was unchanged in comparison with the previous quarter's figures. The largest fall in new orders came from the public works sector which dipped 21 per cent while public housing rose by 78 per cent over the same period a year ago.

## Waiver move

Sketchley, bidding for Means Services, the United States rental wear business, has waived that its £33 (£18.75) a share offer be conditional on Means tendering no less than 50.4 per cent of its shares due to the counter offer at £37 from ARA Services.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## BAT shares leap 37p

**LONDON EXCHANGE**

FT Index 575.3 up 5.1.  
FT Gilts 67.70 down 0.02.  
FT All Share 329.39 up 1.51.  
Bargains 15.267.

BAT, the tobacco dealers, brought a ray of sunshine to the Stock Market when it unveiled profits well above the most optimistic forecasts up 43 per cent at £83m, with the shares leaping 37p to 460p.

Elsewhere a healthy crop of trading news helped the FT Index to a 5.1 rise to 575.3 its highest level since early February, with the weight of institutional funds set to go into the equity market confirming to mount.

To thin and nervous trading condition besetting equities continues to be a feature of the gilt market, where the strength of sterling saw modest gains of up £1 across the board.

Blue Circle produced final profits falling somewhat short of expectations but it failed to support the shares, up 8p at 468p. Ahead of trading news due today ICI put on 2p at 322p while Marks & Spencer gained 3p at 161p.

W H Smith celebrated a 31 per cent profit jump with a 10p gain to 186p while laboratory supplies group Whitman Reeve Angel responded to more than trebled earnings leaping 35p to 293p.

The long awaited bid from S Pearson for T G Green again duly appeared, leaving S-Pearson off 1p at 236p and Pearson Longman 1p firmer at 237p.

## COMMODITIES

Prices on the International Petroleum Exchange bounces back again yesterday. With only a few days to run, the April contract closed at £1 to £307 a tonne. But May closed at £296 up 5p, partly reflecting more Falklands Islands tension. Traders also feel Opec may have been successful in restraining oil output.

Other softs were quiet, with the exception of cocoa. April added £2.41 in 1987 as the contract began to expire. But May also rose, closing at £988 a tonne compared with £976. Arild light trade and commission house business, soya bean oil futures slipped by between \$1 and \$4.25 a tonne.

Metal did not respond to the possibility of more fighting in the South Atlantic. Copper was virtually unchanged, although tin, metal was £29.48 up £7.185 a tonne and three months closed £20 up at £7,362.

## TODAY

Interims: Aberdeen Trust, A Aranson, Audio Fidelity, Ben Bailey Construction, Hoover (1st qtr), ICI (first qtr figs) S Simpson, United Wire.

Finals: Henry Boot, BSG Int'l, De Vere Hotels, Downiebars, Flight Refuelling, Highcroft Inv., Holroyd Rubber, Hongkong (Selangor) Rubber, Hopkins Higgs, Kuala (Selangor) Rubber, Marks and Spencer, Moss Es, Ofice and Electronic Machines, George Wimpey, Yale Galt.

Economic Statistics: Energy Trends.

## MONEY MARKETS

Rates were slightly easier where changed with the market helped by the first surplus of funds for some time. The bank put the surplus at £50m and sold £25m of bills (for redemption today) at 12% per cent.

**DOMESTIC RATES:**

Base rates 13%

3 month interbank 13%—13%

Euro-currency rates:

3 month dollar 14%—15%

3 month DM 9.8%

3 month FR 21.4%—21%

## Threat to stability of international finance

## Argentina's debt spurs loan fears

From Bailey Morris, Washington, April 28.

As concern over Argentina's debt grows, political and economic leaders in the United States are beginning to question the unchallenged ability of large banks to make marginal loans which threaten the stability of the international lending system.

The fragility of Argentina's economy and its dependence on continued lines of credit from private banks underscores the influence on the world economy of a few interested financial institutions, some influential members of Congress, including Mr Henry Reuss, chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, want to hold hearings on the ability of banks to make large international loans to determine if a world economic crisis is developing.

If Poland were to continue to miss loan payments, Washington could be forced to pay out as much as \$1.35bn in loans and direct credits due for repayment by 1984.

There are other outstanding loans to Poland not guaranteed by the government, raising the possibility that some banks will have to take substantial losses.

This possibility led Senator Jesse Helms, conservative Republican, to criticize the willingness of banks to continue making agricultural loans to the Soviet block.

The outcry in Congress over lending practices may result in a new round of hearings and possibly legislation to curb these lending practices.

Fears are also growing in commercial and political circles over the exposure of United States banks which are owed more than \$9,000m by the Argentine government and private companies.

The shaky financial condition of a number of countries, coupled with the large exposure of big banks both in America and Europe is one of the arguments being used by officials in pressing for a cut off of western credit to the Soviet Union.

■ Bankamerica "expects to be further buffeted by the global and domestic recession," Mr Leland S Pruska, chairman, said in San Francisco at the annual meeting.

■ Barclays Bank spelt out its opposition to apartheid at yesterday's annual meeting in response to persistent critical questioning on the bank's involvement in South Africa. However Mr Timothy Bevan, chairman, restated the view that Barclays would do more good by staying in South Africa than by pulling out.

The financial practices of the big banks have come under attack for political and economic reasons.

## Boost for invisible exports

By Our Financial Staff

The United Kingdom's invisible export earnings should be back this year by an estimated growth of 5 to 6 per cent in the net earnings of seven leading service industries.

In its annual survey the Committee on Invisible Exports says that it also expects gross receipts from inward tourism to rise by 3 per cent in real terms. The monetary volume of world invisible trade is expected to rise in some sectors, but only in banking is the increase expected to exceed inflation.

Slight gains in the United Kingdom's share of world markets are expected in all except the aviation and shipping sectors. The overall increase in earnings for the insurance sector is put at 3 to 4 per cent, and about 5 per cent for brokers.

He has vowed to return, but Mr Eric Hartwell, Trustee joint chief executive refused to discuss the company's plans last night.

Savoy denies that it has been in merger talks with another company, but Mr Giles Sheppard, Managing Director, said: "One always has to be prepared. It's an unpleasant situation when someone holds a large block of shares and makes no pretence that they want to own you."

The group points out that directors, family and friends still hold more than 50 per cent of the vital B class of voting share.

At the time Trusthouse was bidding, the Savoy, which includes the Berkeley, Claridge's and Simpson's-in-the-Strand, was making heavy losses. But in September last year as the pound strengthened.

Savoy is paying an unchanged gross dividend on the B shares of 8.0207p and on A of 1.6414p.

dropped in value against the dollar. American visitors began to return and Savoy says it made £1.6m pre-tax profit in 13 weeks.

On total income, up £2m to £30m for the 12 months to the end of last December, Savoy cut its pre-tax loss from £1.7m to £504,000. The £7m it received from Ladbrokes by selling it the east block for flats and offices has been used to clean the balance sheet and should cut debt charges in the current year by £1m. Last year interest charges rose from £1.2m to £1.3m.

Savoy is paying an unchanged gross dividend on the B shares of 8.0207p and on A of 1.6414p.

The proposed final dividend is 3.25 pence per share making a total net distribution of 50 pence per share (1981 same).

The annual general meeting will be held on Wednesday 9th June 1982 at 4.00pm.

The proposed final dividend will be paid on 10th June 1982 to all shareholders on the register at 13th May 1982.

## Manufacturing suffers worst effect of recession

## Two million jobs lost since 1979

By Frances Williams

More than two million jobs have been lost in British industry since the recession began in mid-1979, according to latest official figures.

Three-fifths of the jobs lost were in manufacturing, although this sector accounts for only a quarter of total employment.

But the fall in employment has not been fully reflected in higher registered unemployment, which went up by 1½ million over the same period — some ½ million less.

Many workers, especially married women who do not qualify for unemployment benefit, have simply not bothered to sign on.

The Department of Employment's Gazette, published yesterday, reveals that total employment fell by 9 per cent between June 1979 and December 1981 from 22.4 million to 20.3 million.

In the manufacturing sector, for which more recent figures are available, employment fell by a seasonally adjusted 9,000 in February, less than a third the monthly fall of 30,000 in the second half of 1981. This represented a substantial deceleration from job losses of 51,000 a month in the first half of 1981 and 74,000 a month in the final six months of 1980.

Hours worked in industry, by way of extra overtime and less short time working, have risen sharply since the depths of the recession in early 1981.

But according to a special article in the *Gazette*, some 3½ million workers (out of nearly 11m — the biggest number since 1966 — also covered by national collective agreements) achieved a reduction in normal weekly hours last year, by about 1 hour on average. In February normal weekly hours averaged 39½.

## German banks evade limit

From Peter Norman, Bonn, April 28.

A number of large West German banks have been using subsidiaries at home and abroad on an increasing scale to circumvent the strict prudential controls intended to limit a bank's overall lending to 18 times its paid up capital and open reserves.

Hitherto unpublished figures show that at the end of 1981 17 of West Germany's largest banks had lent DM54,000m (£12.98bn) more than would have been possible if capital ratios were applied by law to the consolidated accounts of the parent banks and their wholly-owned and nearly wholly-owned subsidiaries.

The figures give the first insight into how the banks are getting round the spirit of official regulations and a gentleman's agreement reached last summer between the German federal bank (the Bundesbank). The banking supervisory office in West Berlin and 31 of the country's largest banks. After much arm twisting, the 31 mainly private sector banks agreed to supply the authorities with consolidated accounts each quarter from September 30 last year to enable them to see how far total lending was related to the banks' capital resources.

The consolidated figures show that at the end of 1981 17 banks had granted credits in excess of the 18 times capital and reserves available to them and the subsidiaries covered in the gentleman's agreement. Nine banks had exceeded their national credit limit by between 10 and 50 per cent.

The gentleman's agreement reflected growing concern by the West German authorities about current banking risks, particularly in international lending. The end-December figures show a worsening of the situation compared with September 30, when the banks sent their first set of figures to the authorities.

The authorities can now be expected to step up pressure for legislation to make consolidated accounts the compulsory basis for West Germany's prudential controls. At present West Germany is behind other European countries like Switzerland and Holland which have tough prudential controls on bank lending.

■ The proposed final dividend is 3.25 pence per share making a total net distribution of 50 pence per share (1981 same).

The proposed final dividend will be paid on 10th June 1982 to all shareholders on the register at 13th May 1982.

## Setback for Rolls-Royce aero-engines sell-off

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Government hopes of returning the state-owned aero-engine manufacturer to private sector took a further knock yesterday when the chairman Lord McFadzean told MPs the privatization depended upon the British Government matching the aid provided for the company's United States competitors.

At the same time, Lord McFadzean told the Commons Select Committee on Industry and Trade that Lockheed's decision to phase out production of the TriStar aircraft could cost the British company between £50m and £70m in lost profits by late 1982.

Lord McFadzean: caution on privatization hopes

received a great deal of money from the United States government "and if we are able to receive the same assistance then privatization would be a possibility but it would be fairly far down the road because of the lack of profitability over the last five years. Who would buy Rolls-Royce at the moment?"

Lord McFadzean said that

Rolls-Royce's United States

competitors, Pratt and Whitney and General Electric,

rolls-royce, which was taken into state ownership after its collapse 11 years ago, made a net loss of £3m in 1981 compared with a loss of £27m in 1980 and is planning to break even next year. The Government announced this week that the company would receive an additional £50m in equity capital and £57m in launch aid this year.

Yesterday, Lord McFadzean was reluctant to predict when the company would return to profitability; much depended on the state of the aircraft market and the success of the company in winning new orders. However, he was confident that the company would win business in the late 1980s from civil aircraft manufacturers as the result of the retirement of an estimated 3,000 older airliners, mostly 707s, DC8s and 737-100s.

He forecast that Rolls-Royce would be making profits by next year from sales of the RB 211-22B engine — which powers the TriStar — but would require "considerable development aid" for the 524 and 535 derivatives in the next five or six years.

He is to meet national trade union representatives next week, and last night Mr Alex Ferry, general secretary of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, said: "We accept that there's overcapacity in Harland and Wolff, but we will oppose any job losses."

The company's book is clearly inadequate, with a 170,000 tonne deadweight bulk carrier for British Steel, authorized by the Government yesterday, only taking the total up to five ships. The shipyard is working full time at the moment, but there has been short-time working in the engine plant in recent weeks.

Mr Michael Grylls, chairman of the Conservative backbench industry committee, said last night: "This continual handout is not creating any more jobs, and shows a lack of discipline in trying to phase out the taxpayer's commitment."

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## BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

## INTERNATIONAL



## JAPAN

## Widening in trade surplus gap

Japan's visible trade surplus in the fiscal year 1981, ended last month, widened sharply from \$20,480m (£11,636) from a \$6,770m surplus a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said.

Exports rose 10.9 per cent to \$149,550m, while FOB imports rose 0.7 per cent to \$129,120m.

Overall balance of payments deficit in fiscal 1981 stood at \$7,860m against a \$380m deficit a year earlier.

The current account balance turned into a \$5,955m surplus from a \$1,010m deficit.

Mr Douglas Fraser, United Auto Workers president, cited "horrendous" rates of unemployment among United States car workers, said yesterday in Tokyo, the Japanese industry must "put jobs where their sales are." He also told the American Chamber of Commerce Japan that General Motors' new small-model cars were a "gigantic miscalculation."

Export contracts concluded by Japan's 13 main trading companies went up a brisk 27.4 per cent in March from a year before, mainly because of a surge in contracts for plant shipments to oil-producing countries in the Japan Foreign Trade Council announced yesterday.

Imports contracts climbed a healthy 17.3 per cent in the month.

The Tokyo Government will work out a new five-year economic and social programme for 1983-87, aiming at a lower average annual economic growth rate than the 5.1 per cent set under the present five-year programme for 1979-85.

## FRANCE

The National Statistics Institute, the state-run data gathering agency, yesterday said in its monthly survey of 3,000 heads of industry in France that production had stagnated in April and had now spread to all sectors including industries producing consumer goods, which up to now had remained buoyant.

The survey said that industrialists involved in producing capital feared a slowdown in their output levels in the next few months because of flagging demand from the domestic and export markets.

Industrialized countries should create more favorable conditions for coal consumption as a cheap alternative to oil, the International Energy Agency in Paris urged yesterday after a two-year study of the industrial use of coal in the 24-member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

## AUSTRALIA

Australia's March level of production by the manufacturing industry was higher than that during February for 14 of the 22 key items for which seasonally adjusted figures are compiled.

Despite a fairly stagnant overall picture, the Statistics Bureau reported significant increases for raw steel (up 22 per cent to 643,000 metric tonnes), and cars (up 16.8 per cent to 35,100 units). Imports decreased were in the domestic appliance group with output of televisions down 11 per cent, refrigerators 18.5 per cent and washing machines 7.5 per cent.

A test of the Amadeus Basin exploration well East Mereenie 6 in Australia's northern territory flowed at 320 barrels a day. The flow was from the 4,815 to 4,903 feet sector and the well is now preparing to drill ahead at 4,903 feet.

## SWEDEN

The Swedish government has revised its 1982-83 fiscal budget deficit forecast downwards to Kr75,700m (£7,082m) from the Kr62,600 shortfall projected in January. The country's net foreign borrowing is expected to account for between Kr12,000m and Kr14,000m.

## NETHERLANDS

The Dutch seasonally adjusted index of industrial orders in hand, base January 1978, rose to 98 in March from 97 in February, the Central Statistics Office said. The index stood at 90 in March last year. The office said its latest survey of industry showed industrial activity was steady in March and no change is expected for the next three months.

## SINGAPORE

The trade deficit widened 1,502 million Singapore dollars (£355m) in March from \$1,65m a year earlier and \$1,230m in February, on preliminary calculations. Imports rose 12 per cent to \$5,473m while exports rose only 6 per cent, to \$3,971m. In the quarter, the deficit widened to \$4,575m from \$3,244m a year earlier.



# British Airways: Sir John prepares for take-off

**British Airways should fly into profits by 1983-84 as a result of radical restructuring announced yesterday by chairman Sir John King and moves to cut costs taken last year.**

**But the opinion is that such actions should have been taken 10 years ago.**

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Sir John King, British Airways chairman, announced a major new structural plan yesterday which involves splitting the ailing state airline into "profit centres". BA moles have been campaigning to have the airline returned to its constituent parts — British Overseas Airways Corporation and British European Airways — and will hail the announcement as a victory. Sir John is preparing the airline, which will lose as much as £250m in 1981-82, for privatization.

Arthur Reed reports



**Splitting the airline in what appears to be a series of mini-airlines will, or so Sir John's philosophy runs, restore interest and pride in the airline among the staff, and give a much harder edge to competitiveness.**

**Within this ruthless commercial environment, the divisions will have a lot of scope for decisions making including recommending to the main board the sort of new airliners which they would like — and not like.**

**They will buy services such as catering and engineering from the group, and will even be allowed to go outside the airline for such services if not satisfied with the price or quality on offer from within.**

**Whether a BA division would ever be allowed to buy its maintenance services from, say, Air France is doubtful, but the threat of such a switch is an obvious spur to BA's employees. Only recently the airline contractors**

**offered some of its flight catering to a subsidiary of the Scandinavian airline SAS, so saving itself £3m a year.**

**Sir John King took his idea of profit centres from the private industry sector and in particular his own giant engineering group Babcox and Willcox and Marks and Spencer whose high street shops he cites glowingly as**

**ideal examples. He is in the forefront of those who believe that the scheme should have been introduced at the time of the merger, rather than after a decade of disaffection and disputes between staff and management and, in recent years, horrendous losses — £140m in 1980-81, and as much as £250m in 1981-82, when the redundancy payments are accounted for.**

**Splitting the airline in what appears to be a series of mini-airlines will, or so Sir John's philosophy runs, restore interest and pride in the airline among the staff, and give a much harder edge to competitiveness.**

**But to make BA attractive to private investment as was British Aerospace when it went to the market, he has to have profits and the promise of financial security in the future. An easy way out in the short term would be to sell some of the more successful BA subsidiaries such as International Aeradio whose activities include making aviation electronic equipment and training air traffic controllers, and British Airways Helicopters which services the North Sea oil industry, from its base at Gatwick.**

**But Sir John is not necessarily going to go down this road, although he is apparently sceptical as to why the airline should be a partner in a number of hotels dotted around the world, some of them relics of the days when passengers had to be accommodated overnight during lengthy flying boat journeys with BOAC. In the meantime the airline is selling off its more immediate unwanted assets. The College of Air Training at Hamble, near Southampton, has gone lock stock and barrel for £5.2m; the airline's only Boeing 747 freighter has been turned over to Cathay Pacific, a British airline based in Hongkong; and the former head office and air terminal at Victoria London is on the property market.**

**If the merger of 10 years ago seemed traumatic it was but a ripple compared with the turbulence through which BA is passing at present in the desperate search for calm financial air.**

**How will the 16 million passengers which the airline carries each year come out of all this? Sir John apparently has not forgotten them. At the end of the bumpy ride they will find, he asserts, "cleaner aeroplanes, more punctual aeroplanes, acceptable food, good services — and all at a very competitive price".**

**Talented individuals are the vital factor, according to Mr James Ferguson of the major Scottish based investment group, Stewart Fund Managers, who have a 40 per cent stake in East Anglian. "I think that there is a case for East Anglian, but I am not convinced that there is generally a case for small merchant banks to be dotted all over the country. On the other hand there are opportunities for talented individuals," he said.**

**What Dartington and East Anglian have in common is founders who wanted to do business locally, and wanted to be entrepreneurs themselves. "We aim to give a personal service," is Mr Johnstone's theme — so with all Dartington's and East Anglian's services. Staff in national groups are often switched around, so that even in a High Street branch the man behind the desk could be no less of a stranger than the one in the City. The is save the rural businessman's time by being on the doorstep, to know his track record and financial credibility; as well as what his business needs and to take the formality out of discussions on complicated financial technicalities. And a chat with that top man to discuss all financial worries is simple to arrange.**

**That in both Dartington and East Anglian's cases includes the personal and company investment area as well as corporate finance.**

**East Anglian will present capital at £1m having been since the mid-1970s. Mr William Jacob is currently the managing director there, the original founders having moved on. "We believe that there is a gap in the market on the corporate finance side between the very small and the medium-sized company — the company looking for something between £50,000 and £1m. It becomes too expensive for the City. There needs to be another nought on the end."**

**Even catering for the local community, new bankers are going to have to work hard. Apart from competing with individual professionals who have set themselves up to offer local corporate or investment advice — the accountants and solicitors have been diversifying, the clearing banks are trying to offer every conceivable financial service from the High Street — they will also clash to some extent with stockbrokers.**

**Provincial brokers have taken advantage of their lower overheads to compete on costs with the City on corporate finance advice.**

دكتور من الأهل

## Business Editor

## Fraser looking over its shoulder

According to Professor Roland Smith, part-time chairman of House of Fraser, the two London representatives on the Fraser's board made several positive contributions at yesterday meeting.

The Professor did not go into details, but it left the City wondering why Britain's largest stores group listed the final dividend eight per cent despite lower pre-tax profits, including a 20 per cent decline in the important second half.

Fraser points out that the news is more that twice covered — at least on a historic cost basis. But it must presumably feel itself under pressure from Lonrho (with its near 30 per cent shareholding) as the latter turns its attention to persuading the Department of Trade that its objections to a takeover have now been largely overcome.

For the 52 weeks to January 30 Fraser's sales rose 6 per cent to £826m while trading profit dipped from £46.5m to £34.9m, the third consecutive fall. However, lower financing costs and a sharp fall in the tax charge (from £10m to £3.3m) has left earnings per share unchanged at 16.3p.

Although the group does not break down the profits figures, it is reckoned that as much as half now comes from the Knightsbridge department store Harrods. The provincial chains, such as Binns, and the Scottish operation probably account for much of the remainder.

The directors have said their first objective is and improvement in the profitability of the traditional department store business, and also thrown in is a profit forecast of sorts (they will be up for S Pearson in 1982).

A merger will enable the group to expand without incurring conflicts of interest, and while tax advantages will accrue with S Pearson as the 100 per cent owner. Moreover, now that PL has gearing following its investment programme, it did not make sense to have the whole of PL debt on Pearson's books and only 63.6 per cent of the equity.

But if the financial structure looks neater, the 1981 figures from both companies have a curate's egg look about them. The Financial Times profit rose from £2.12m to £3.26m with the Frankfurt operation contributing at last. It remains to be seen how great a threat the planned launch of a European edition of the Wall Street Journal will prove. However, Westminster Press fared less well due to the recession in job advertising. Although Doulton's profits dipped sharply, the Fairway acquisition is at last proving its worth.

Pearson's strategy for the next 10 years must depend heavily on electronic publishing, video, cable and satellite television, as well as expansion in the high quality education market in the United States.

In order to achieve this strategy, it would be no surprise if some of the group disposed of some inessential bits of the business, and concentrated its sights upon the "global village" and the thirst for knowledge in developing countries.

# WHSMITH

WH.Smith & Son (Holdings) PLC

## Results 1981/1982

	1981/82 £million	1980/81 £million
<b>TURNOVER</b>	<b>773.0</b>	<b>681.1</b>
<b>TRADING PROFIT*</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>18.9</b>
Net interest payable	2.2	2.8
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Taxation	8.4	5.7
<b>PROFIT AFTER TAX</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Extraordinary items - loss	4.0	1.0
<b>NET PROFIT</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>

per 50p share

Earnings before extraordinary items 14.9p 12.3p

Dividend for the year 5.25p 4.6p

\* TURNOVER UP

\* PROFIT BEFORE TAX UP

\* CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

£164 million

\* DIVIDEND INCREASE 14.1%

For copies of our Annual Report and Accounts and the Staff Report please write to the Company Secretary at Strand House, 10 New Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1AD on or after 20 May 1982.

# De Beers:

## The long-range outlook judged from the consumer market gives good reason for optimism

Extracts from Mr H F Oppenheimer's Statement on De Beers in 1981

The recession in the diamond industry which began in the middle of 1980 continued and deepened throughout 1981 and the end is not yet in sight. Sales by the Central Selling Organisation (CSO) fell, measured in Rand, by 42 per cent to R1 249 million and, measured in US Dollars, by 46 per cent to \$1 472 million and the Group's net profits, excluding its share of the retained profits of associates, fell by 46 per cent from \$688 million to \$364 million. Stocks of diamonds increased during the year by R705 million to R1 403 million. Sales to the market this year have been running at higher levels in dollar terms than in the second half of last year but a further increase in diamond stocks is anticipated during the year. In these circumstances the Board concluded with great regret that prudence required a reduction in the final dividend from 50 cents to 25 cents resulting in a total dividend distribution for the year of 50 cents (which was twice covered) as compared with 75 cents (covered 2.5 times) in 1980. The reduced dividend reflects both the continuance of the world recession and our determination to carry out our traditional stabilising role in the industry. I would add that the Company has arranged facilities with its bankers, made possible by the conservative dividend and sound financial policies of the past, which are ample for its requirements.

Two-fifths of the demand for diamonds is concentrated in larger sizes and finer qualities including in particular the so-called "investment pools" in which speculation during the boom years was especially concentrated. These sizes and qualities normally account for a large proportion of the CSO's sales. Sales of the smaller sizes and lower qualities have generally speaking been satisfactory and the demand for diamond jewellery particularly, though not uniformly, at the lower end of the market has continued throughout at a high and encouraging level. The market for the rare and more expensive items of jewellery is adversely affected to a much greater extent than the rest of the market by the unprecedented levels of sales rates particularly in America. In previous statements I drew attention to the obvious dangers of speculation in the cutting centres at premium prices and on this account the recession in the diamond industry started sooner and is perhaps deeper than the world economic recession as a whole. This speculation was largely financed by bank credits and it is satisfactory to see that by now largely on account of our policy of withholding diamonds from sale when the market is weak, the level of bank credit in the leading cutting centres has been substantially reduced, in some cases by as much as 50 per cent, and is now generally speaking at a reasonable level. This reduction strongly suggests that the special reasons which existed for the recession in the diamond industry are a fair way to being overcome and that the re-establishment of a low level of sales reflects adverse economic conditions in general to a greater extent than circumstances peculiar to the diamond industry. We cannot expect prosperous conditions in our industry in a time of world depression and in particular while interest rates remain at their present high level. However, any improvement in the world economy and in particular in business conditions in the United States should be rapidly reflected in the diamond industry.

*"...only improvement in the world economy and in particular in business conditions in the United States should be rapidly reflected in the diamond industry"*

In November of last year the CSO, in order to lay a sound basis for recovery as soon as general business conditions improve, made important modifications in the manner of presentation of diamonds to the market. The sales assortments were altered so as to allow our customers to fit their purchases more accurately to their individual requirements in the new market conditions. It is essential for any trading organisation to be alive and sensitive to changing needs and conditions and we are satisfied that the new selling arrangements we have introduced will help to preserve the value of diamonds and to protect the stability of the trade. The state of the market for those diamonds which are bought wholly or partly for investment is a matter of considerable significance, mainly from a psychological point of view since they have never made up a large proportion of the world-wide trade in polished diamonds. Diamonds have proved good investments over the years so long as they have been bought at prices

which bear a reasonable relationship to the level of rough diamond prices maintained and protected by the activities of the CSO. However diamonds bought at high premium prices in times of speculative boom are obviously not likely to prove good investments. During the boom the prices of the so-called investment diamonds rose out of all control and at one time the price of top colour flawless brilliants of one carat weight which had acquired a quite unreasonable importance as a market leader and indicator rose to about \$65 000, a figure which had no relation whatever either to the cost of the rough from which such stones are manufactured or to the price which they could even in good times be expected to command as an item of jewellery. This particular description — the "1 carat D-flawless brilliant" — is only one of many classifications of polished diamonds of which minimal quantities are produced each year. The prices currently quoted for this particular article (and there must be some question as to the number of transactions actually concluded) are low in relation to the corresponding prices of rough. This would certainly suggest that although demand at the investment end of the market remains very restricted a sound psychological basis has been established for a resumption of growth in overall sales of rough diamonds as soon as economic conditions improve.

During 1981 production was reduced both in Namaqualand and at CDM and total mining expenditure excluding Jwaneng, the new mine in Botswana which started production at the beginning of this year, at R513 million was less by R39 million than in 1980. Group production for 1982, excluding Jwaneng, has been further reduced and is estimated to amount to 13 794 000 carats as compared with 15 438 000 carats in 1981. In spite of this reduction working costs

*"It is satisfactory to be able to report that consumers are continuing to react as favourably as ever to diamonds and to the traditions associated with them."*

(excluding Jwaneng) at R415 million are estimated to be higher by R55 million than last year, an indication of the rate of inflation. On the other hand we estimate it will be possible to reduce capital expenditure (excluding Jwaneng) to R119 million, a reduction of R34 million below the comparable 1981 figure so that the total expenditure at the mines is estimated to show a net increase of only R21 million as compared with last year.

We have thought it right, while making every effort to avoid waste, to make a significant increase in our expenditure on promotion and advertising and here there will be increased emphasis on the marketing of the larger better quality diamonds. It is satisfactory to be able to report that consumers are continuing to react as favourably as ever to diamonds and to the traditions associated with them. It is estimated for example that in 1981, some 70 per cent of all first-time brides in America acquired a diamond engagement ring, and the ownership of diamonds by American women in general has been rising steadily to the extent that last year more than one in ten acquired a new piece of diamond jewellery. We are actively opening new consumer segments such as men's diamond jewellery. In the other leading markets, Japan and Germany, the corresponding figures have been rising towards the levels in the United States and the use of diamonds has also been increasing satisfactorily in the other European countries, in South East Asia and also in Latin America. Generally speaking, therefore, the long-range outlook judged from the consumer market gives good reason for optimism.

The general business recession was felt in the market for industrial diamonds also, but nevertheless total sales only declined slightly. Sales of natural industrials continued to lose ground in relation to synthetic products partly because of technical improvements in the synthetic field and the entry of new synthetic producers into the market and partly because of the fall off of production from Zaire. The new mine recently discovered in Australia to which I make reference below will in about three years' time become an important producer of industrial diamonds and we shall make every effort to develop the market in a way as to allow for the absorption on satisfactory terms of the output from this new source.

In the course of the year our long-standing agreement for the marketing of the production of the Miba mine in Zaire was terminated by the Government of that country. We naturally very much regret this development but its importance can easily be overestimated. Miba

production has decreased over some years and the prices obtained by the mine have recently declined with the result that the total realised value of this production is now under \$45 million per annum. While this is a significant figure it does not make up an important percentage of world diamond production.

The important discovery recently made in Western Australia by the Ashton Joint Venture (AJV) — the Argyle mine — will produce very large quantities of diamonds similar in quality to those produced in Zaire. Argyle will be a very big mine indeed with the highest recovery grade anywhere in the world. A major part of its production will consist of so-called "near gem" qualities and "industrials", and when the mine reaches full production its output of these qualities will make up more than half of the total produced in the world. Argyle's output of gem qualities, while significant, will amount to only a comparatively small proportion of world production. Production on a moderate scale from the gravels surrounding the mine is due to start in the second half of this year and production from the mine itself will probably begin in about three years' time. An agreement has been reached in principle between the CSO and the major partners in AJV in regard to the marketing of this potentially large and unusual production. It is intended that subject to AJV's right to extract diamonds on an agreed basis for the purpose of establishing their own cutting factory in Australia, the CSO should market the Argyle gem production on an exclusive basis and that the "near gem" and industrial qualities should be marketed as to 75 per cent through the CSO and as to 25 per cent by the AJV directly, in recognition of its special position in this sector of the market. Details of an agreement along these lines are at present in the course of negotiation.

In spite of depressed conditions we are continuing prospecting activities on a large scale on the African continent and elsewhere, particularly in Australia and South America. The cluster of pipes on the farm Venetia in the Northern Transvaal to which I referred in my statement last year are being sampled through surface trenches and shafts and the ground treated in a heavy media separation plant. Much work remains to be done before a definite valuation of these deposits can be made. In South West Africa/Namibia prospecting inland along the Orange River has given very encouraging results. Application has been made in response to enquiries put out by the South African Government for prospecting rights for diamonds offshore at various locations along the Namaqualand coast.

*"We are well equipped to see through what may yet remain to be faced of this time of depression and to take full advantage of better economic conditions when they return."*

Our investments outside the diamond industry were valued at the year-end at just over R3 000 million. Two important changes have been made in their composition: in the course of last year we exchanged our holdings in Consolidated Gold Fields (Congold) and in Anglo American Corporation of Canada (Amarcan) for additional shares in Minerals and Resources Corporation (Minoro). This was part of a reorganisation by which Anglo American Corporation of South Africa similarly exchanged its Congold and Amarcan holdings and also its 36 per cent interest in Charter Consolidated for new Minoro shares. The effect has been substantially to enlarge and strengthen Minoro and to put it in a better position to expand its business. Our interest in the enlarged Minoro amounts to 23 per cent. In January of this year De Beers Industrial Corporation (Debincor) was merged with Anglo American Industrial Corporation (Amic) and our interest in the combined company amounts to 25 per cent. The enlarged Amic is a powerful and well diversified industrial group with total assets of about R2 700 million. Through this reconstruction we have acquired an improved growth and earnings potential in the industrial sector together with a wider spread of interests.

The year has been an exceptionally difficult one — indeed we have not gone through such hard times since I entered the business fifty years ago during the depression of the 30s. The structure of the trade built since then is, however, standing up firmly to this severe test. Our problems are no longer specific to the diamond industry but are world wide in nature. We are well equipped to see through what may yet remain to be faced of this time of depression and to take full advantage of better economic conditions when they return.

The treatment plant at the Jwaneng mine in Southern Botswana. Owned in partnership with the Government, Jwaneng was commissioned in January and is due to reach its initial rated capacity of 4.8 million tons per annum during the second half of this year. It is probable that the recovery grade will be higher than any other mine in this Group and the diamonds produced will be of medium quality. Jwaneng is probably the most important Kimberlite pipe discovered anywhere in the world since the original discoveries at Kimberley more than a century ago.

# De Beers

De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited

Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa

For the full Report & Accounts for 1981 including the Chairman's Statement, please send this coupon to: The London Secretaries, Room 2, 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ.

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## BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

## BLUE CIRCLE

**Satisfactory year for cement maker**

Blue Circle, Britain's largest cement maker, came out with full-year figures at the lower end of City forecasts but were still regarded satisfactory with 30 per cent pretax profits rise.

Estimates had been for £15m but in the event, pretax profits of £10.4m compared favourably with £7.5m last time.

But the group warned yesterday that repeated success would depend on how much improvement from its United Kingdom activities this year could offset the expected downturn overseas.

John Milne, managing director, says a major fall in sterling terms is expected in some of its Latin American earnings this year. To balance this, Blue Circle is hoping for benefits from its foreign reorganisation and cost-cutting programme in the United Kingdom. By the end of this year the workforce will be down 30 per cent to 6,500 since the start of last year.

Most of these costs are included and provided for in the exceptional item of £13m which was much higher than anticipated. At the trading level, profits, including associate profits, were up at £120.8m against £87.5m. The bulk came from continued growth in overseas — with the main increases from Africa and the Americas.

The Americas contribution soared from £25.3m to £44.8m with Mexican earnings up 60 per cent to £25m but these

levels are not waited again this year. Profits from Chile were also up.

Earnings in the United Kingdom fell to £33.9m against £36.7m, due to declining demand for both cement and building products, despite significant cost savings. Although cement deliveries fell 15.5 per cent last year there are signs that industry volume is picking up. But the severe winter weather saw a slow start to the year. Savings on labour costs this year are estimated at £14m and moves for efficient plant could save another £7m.

Group group sales rose £12m to £750m. The generous £6m in the final dividend of 16.75p gross made a total of 25p against 21.4p.

## IMPERIAL

**Selling US wing**

The Imperial Group is negotiating the sale of its United States poultry Company, Country Pride Foods. The potential buyer is Conagra of Omaha, Nebraska, which ranks as one of the largest poultry groups in the United States. Although the price is still under discussion, observers believe Imperial will receive around £22m.

Earlier this month Imperial sold its JB Eastwood egg and poultry business in the United Kingdom to Hillsdown Holdings for almost £54m. The Eastwood disposal and the proposed sale of Country Pride, the fourth largest poultry in the United States with six per cent of the market, is in line with group's strategy of concentrating on food manufacturing in areas where Imperial



John Milne: Seeking a balance

## PENTLAND

**Six-hit**

Despite continuing pressure on margins, Pentland Industries, the shoe and piping services group, made record profits in 1981, up from £1.23m pretax, the sixth annual increase.

Sales rose 16 per cent and dividends for the year are being increased from 2.34p gross to 2.78p with a 2.21p per share final distribution.

Stated earnings per 10p share were 13.85p against 8.9p. The group is also making a one for five scrip issue.

The board states that subject to circumstances outside their control, the

main glass-using sectors of the industry — hurt the 1981 performance.

Ashai Glass, Japan's top glass manufacturer, has announced that its consolidated net earnings edged up a fraction of 0.9 per cent in 1981 ended in December to yen 23,846,000 from yen 23,626,000 in 1980.

Sales rose a slight 1 per cent to 525,283, from yen 519,931,000. In 1980 Ashai Glass' net earnings had climbed 33.4 per cent, prompted by the group's plan to double sales and earnings in five years. Company officials said a drop in demand in the car and housing industries — two of the

demand for aluminium, the company's main product. As a result, Kaiser Aluminium had losses in the third quarter of 1981 and the first quarter of 1982.

Makita Electric Works a leading Japanese manufacturer of electric power tools said consolidated net earnings in 1981 ended on February 20 went down 7.6 per cent to yen 5,401,000 from yen 5,844,000 in the previous financial year.

Sales, however, climbed 5.6 per cent to yen 69,735,000 from yen 66,044,000 in all-time high.

Mr Conway L. Meier, chairman, said the drop reflects the lengthy and deep recession in the United States, and world economies are being quoted at more realistic levels.

The board states that subject to circumstances outside their control, the

leading European currencies that eroded the company's competitive edge.

Citing the depressed Hong Kong property market and the Singapore dollar's strength against the Hong Kong dollar property company Hong Fok said group after-tax profit dipped 6.3 per cent in 1981 of Singapore \$5.8m from 1980.

The 1981 profit total as well below the Singapore \$12.6m figure predicted in the company's prospectus to 1982.

Mr A W Mawty is to be marketing director of the vehicle

## OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Net Consolidated earnings of Brown, Boveri & Cie, the West German subsidiary of British Boveri of Switzerland, slumped 55 per cent to £1.5m in 1981, forcing the electrical equipment maker to slash its dividends by 25 per cent to DM6 a share.

Executives blamed the disappointing results on a variety of factors, most notably operating cost increases that outpaced price rises. Although an unfavourable price-to-cost ratio is also expected to burden the company in 1982,

Henri Herbert Gassert, the managing board chairman, said earnings will not deteriorate further.

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# Scots up to their neck in shallows

By Norman Fox

Northern Ireland

Scotland ..... 1

A depleted but spirited Northern Ireland team drew with a much more powerful Scotland in the British championship at Windsor Park, Belfast, last night.

While the Scots were unable to field the team most likely to carry their World Cup hopes in Spain, at least they could call on a group of representative strength. The Irish had to cast into shallow waters to raise a side.

The difference in strength was most pronounced in midfield, where Scotland were obviously superior, yet struggled to turn this to their advantage. Hartford was industrious enough to win them ample chances but he was also crucial to their well-being.

After hitting the game's only accurate shot of that period, Hartford was later stationed on his own goal-line to clear Campbell's accurate header. The crisis had developed because of the hesitancy of the Scots in Scotland's goal. Only moments before he had failed to judge Brotherton's centre and then he saw Campbell's back-hearer turned over his bar by Evans.

The warning was timely. Scotland realized they were beginning to lose control to that depleted Irish side after 22 minutes an inelegant but important goal briefly raised their confidence.

Dalglish, quieter than the more

## McGrath goes to United

Manchester United yesterday completed the signing of Paul McGrath from the Dublin club, St Patrick's Athletic. McGrath aged 21 joined United on a deal worth £20,000 which will include a match in Dublin against his old club next season. He will make his debut for United in a Central League match against Everton at Old Trafford tonight.

McGrath has just been voted the republic of Ireland's Player of the Year and will receive his trophy from United's chairman, Sir Matt Busby, at the weekend. St Patrick's manager, Charlie Walker said: "Our club has produced some famous players like Liam Brady, David O'Leary and Frank Stapleton. I believe in time Paul will be just as successful."

## Stoke shut out influenza bug

Richie Barker, the Stoke City manager, has banned his players from the Victoria Ground for 48 hours in the hope of stopping an influenza bug from further damaging the club's hopes of first division survival.

Bill Asprey, assistant manager, Tony Lacey, coach, Alan Doid, defender, and two office staff are ill.

Coventry City are "looking to cut costs by about £20,000 next season and to budget for a break-even attendance figure of 11,500," their chairman Jimmy Hill said yesterday.

## Bristol City saved

The future of Bristol City has been secured by local firms after a warning that a London development company was planning to buy the Ashton Gate ground. A new share issue, in danger of failing at the start of the week, closed last night with £355,000 raised.

assertive Brazil, had instigated the attack. Brazil shot first from the penalty-area confusion and the ball rose high of Platini who immediately found himself unable to cover Wark hovering at the far post. Wark gratefully bundled the ball in.

The untidiness of the game could hardly be blamed on the Irish with their unfamiliar, inexperienced team. Admittedly, it is sometimes just as difficult to combat such sides but Scotland surely had the class to do better.

With Brotherton always ready to shadow Robertson and Campbell the liveliest forward on either side, the Irish were undoubtedly outshone by Martin O'Neill, who was speeding into the penalty area.

Their disappointment was soon overcome. In the fifty-third minute Brotherton controlled the ball with his usual skill to beat two men before slipping the ball through to McIrihy, who slid it past the unhappy Wood for the equalizer.

Northern Ireland: J. Patti (Machethrough); M. Donaghy (Linton Town), S. Nester (Birkenhead), J. O'Neill (Limerick City), J. McCormick (Glenavon), G. Quinn (Portadown), M. Brotherton (Blackburn Rovers), M. O'Neill (Norwich City captain), R. Campbell (Bradford City), S. Nichols (Glocester City), F. Heeler (Covington). Scotland: G. Woods (Aberdeen); D. McGrath (Aberdeen), A. Evans (Aston Villa), D. Proven (Liverpool), A. Hartley (Huddersfield City), J. Robertson (Nottingham Forest). Referee: J. Hunting (England).

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Dalglish, quieter than the more

England's sour grapeshot

By Stuart Jones,  
Football Correspondent

It was a pity that Mike England came out with such insensitive comments after his Welsh side lost 1-0 at Ninian Park. It would have helped if he had wrapped his criticism in a shawl of factual accuracy. To say that "There was panic in England's defence every time Rush and Curtis got the ball" is as blandly as Nicholas' attack which shattered England's performance since 40 minutes.

To describe England as "predictable, unattractive and over-rated" was unfortunate in its timing, coming as it did before the match. To predict, after it, that England would be back from Spain "within 10 days" was a thought repellent of the aroma of sweat.

Only one of Mr England's comments seemed fair, although even that was hyperbole. Too many long balls, he intimated, were pumped forward. Continental sweepers, he went on to suggest, would not be troubled by this. This is correct but Ron Greenwood, England's manager, is well aware of it.

With, admirably though he worked, is scarcely likely to be the lynchpin of England's attack when the World Cup begins. The man lying in bed in Southampton is the more important figure and will be the one to whom the Kiwis will be looking to the boot laces of their strikers, not their foreheads, as Mr England should know.



Francis... his performance was the most pleasing feature of England's deserved win

**Erratic Scots prey to workmanlike play**

By Leslie Duxbury

England Under-21 ..... 1

Scotland Under-21 ..... 1

England win 2-1 on aggregate

England are in the finals of the Uefa under-21 championships for the first time by way of a determined professional performance at Maine Road last night.

Scotland's manager, Charlie Walker said: "Our club has produced some famous players like Liam Brady, David O'Leary and Frank Stapleton. I believe in time Paul will be just as successful."

**Before a very moderate crowd, England — much changed from the first leg but presumably strengthened by the likes of the energetic Lee and the effervescent Shaw at left-back took the trophy from McCallum who claimed a consolation and complete control of his entire flank. A cross to Fashanu was typically accurate of the service from him, but the striker's head was less effective and the chance was wasted.**

By comparison, Scotland performed in fits and starts; though McCallum, playing just behind the attack, looked sharp and enough for 10 men.

Despite their miserable share of the ball, it was Scotland who got in the first shots. Sharp set up Sett with a lovely clipped pass and Hesford had to lunge smartly to his left to save. Simpson tested him next in almost the same place — though the range was long.

There is nothing more certain to instill a team than the sound of the ball clattering against the gloves of the opposition's keeper and Scotland were no exception. Hesford saved marvellously from Cooper, but after 26 minutes he could not reach a snap drive curled in by Sharp's left foot. Scotland were ahead.

England u-21, Scotland u-21: 1; Aston Villa, 1; Leeds 4; Derby 0; Barnsley 1; Oxford 1; Plymouth 0; Hardepool 2; Blackpool 2.

□ Bobby McNeil, Hull City's 19-year-old defender, will play again this season because of a broken foot. It is the third long-term injury he has suffered this winter.

Late results

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## Slightly Dangerous to reign supreme

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

**Slightly Dangerous**, the amateur filly from Shireburn Hills now owned by Khalid Abdullah, racing a private sale last week, can go some way towards justifying her colosal valuation, by winning the 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket today.

When a horse bred the way she is — to stay a mile and a half — shows as much speed as she did at Ascot last Autumn, and again at Newbury, just under a fortnight ago, the owners are most encouraging.

Another indication that **Slightly Dangerous** could be exceptional was that she won her first race this season, and won it in style, while the majority of her stable companions are finding it hard to keep and in need of a race.

While conceding that galloping

can be misleading, it should be pointed out that Steve Cauthen has ridden the bright Duncannon having ridden both her and her

stable companion, the promising Merlin's Charm, last Friday and on Tuesday. He is a good position to make an assessment.

My feeling is that **Play It Safe** (which **Slightly Dangerous** was a better trial than the Nell Gwyn Stakes at Newmarket the day before, and I know that Pat Eddery, who rode Harry Wraps' fillies, Zimara and On The House, in those two trials, thinks her a likely winner at Longchamp on Sunday).

Another who might finish in the first four is Time Charter, who looked much improved and very forward when she bolted home by five lengths at Kempton Park on Easter Monday.

Celestial Path and Dione are the others who have won this spring, and there is a doubt about Celestial Path's future, as even on fast ground, not so quick concerning Dione's stamina.

**Glancing** (Mrs D Wiggin) was a half-sister to the equally impressive **Play It Safe** by half a length at Deauville last August.

More recently she was runner-up to River Lady, who is widely regarded as the best three-year-old filly in France, and the likely winner of the equivalent classic at Longchamp on Sunday.

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## GOLF: ITALIAN OPEN PREVIEW

# Sharrock takes scenic route

From Mitchell Platts Sardinia, April 28

Gordon Brand, a former England international who has been on the professional circuit for five years, calculates that it now costs him in the region of £18,000 to travel the world to play the game. With that in mind it is easy to see why some of the younger, struggling professionals attempt to cut financial corners but the tale of woe which followed Brian Sharrock to the £50,000 Italian Open which began in the Is Molas course here tomorrow illustrates why it is simply not worthwhile to travel student class.

In 16 official tournaments on the European circuit last season Sharrock won only £75 so it is relatively easy to understand that, in spite of being offered an adequate sponsorship by a bank in Wigan from where he comes, Sharrock set out to cut a few corners. "When you are not doing any good you have to go student class," Sharrock, aged 25, explained.

After missing the halfway cut in the Madrid Open last week he elected to drive his car to Marseilles where he had been told he could catch a ferry to Sardinia. On arrival in the French port, Sharrock was informed that no such ferry existed and that his best way of reaching Sardinia in time for the pre-tournament on Monday was to take a plane to Corsica and a ferry from there to Sardinia.

In Corsica, however, he discovered that the ferry would not leave on time and so he hired a boat for £80 in a harbour bar. But the boat captain clearly misinterpreted the racing port, because he sailed into the island some 300 miles north of the required destination.

He hailed a passing car and explained Sharrock's predicament. The motorist opened his boot in which he placed the luggage and Sharrock finally thought his troubles were over.

It was not to be. Within 400 yards the motorist stopped and pointed to a bus stop. Sharrock waited two hours in torrential rain, took a two-hour bus ride to

the railway station where he waited another two hours before taking a seven-hour train journey to Cagliari from where he needed a taxi to complete his 56-hours marathon from Madrid. The net cost was £185, more than he would have paid if he had flown from the Spanish capital.

He successfully survived the physically demanding, as did everybody since heavy rain forced the officials to stop play and announce that all those who had competed would take part in the tournament, but he might not have run his race up to Marseilles in order to collect his car which is in the airport car park.

Bernard Langer, of West Germany, launches his 1982 campaign in Europe but he missed a succession of highway cuts in America earlier this year and he is struggling to rediscover the form which won him a record of £81,030 last season.

Ken Brown, who cast away a two-stroke advantage entering the last round of the Tunisian Open

## POLO AND THE ARGENTINE CRISIS

## Antipodeans galloping to the rescue as ban ends era

By William Loyd

Since the resurrection of polo in this country after the Second World War it has been customary for the patrons, those who put together the leading 22-goal tournaments, to invite players from abroad to provide the necessary muscle for their teams. There have hitherto been insufficient English players of adequate handicap to satisfy demand. Inevitably Argentina, where polo is almost a way of life, has provided most of these visitors and indeed most of the ponies.

The outlook seemed bleak when, within days of the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands, the Hurlingham Polo Association, the principal governing body of polo, announced that no Argentine nationals would be allowed to play in this country for the time being. Subsequent events have made it most unlikely that any will be in this country during the coming season.

Though there has been a steady increase in polo players in the country, the amount of those handicapped at three goals or over has remained roughly constant over the last

four years. Unfortunately there has been a dogged persistence by some patrons to rely on the Argentines' top players while neglecting some of the home-produced talent.

However, those patrons who aim for the less ambitious level of medium-goal polo have been leaning increasingly towards Australia and New Zealand for players and ponies.

"We are establishing a team concept," Wisman said after Monday's 110-92 success at Birchwood had been followed by Tuesday's 101-89 victory at Brighton. The teams had made the exhausting 250-mile journey between venues on the same coach which probably explained the exhaustion of the English ponies, rather less exuberant in the second game.

"It was not what I would call a spectacle but we still managed to win under difficult conditions," Wisman said.

England's punishing programme of four internationals in four days had started with an embarrassing defeat by Scotland, which did, as Wisman acknowledged, give them the jolt they needed to defeat Austria the next night and Colombia twice.

He is now in the favourable position of being able to strengthen a winning team by adding Tony Watson and Martin Cleary as soon as the two America-based students are free to leave their studies. Unfortunately that will not be in time for the two internationals in Belgium on May 7 and 8. England's last fixtures before their departure for Portugal are two matches with Spain.

Two more students will then disappear as the basketball coach at the Jubilee Sports Centre in Hong Kong, a job he hopes to combine with his England duties. He will receive £200 per month with a big bonus for winning. His top students are Scott Autrey of Poole, Dennis Sigala (Ipswich) and Sharon Moran (Sheffield).

All of these Americans and the other five in the team ride in speedway's top divisions the British League. Indeed the English team is probably weaker than the best British riders in the world. Of the 112 riders in the British League 56 per cent come from abroad mostly Americans and Scandinavians.

In the two seasons of its revival this series has come to be regarded along with the Danish as a major trial in the sport. The winner of the first series in 1980, the match continues at Swindon on May 2 at Poole, May 5 Ipswich, May 6 with the final international at Belle Vue, Manchester, on May 9.

Hunt is in many ways more typically English than Jonah

**SPEEDWAY**

## Lions look top dogs

By Adrienne Blue

Two strong and swashbuckling sides line up for the England v United States five match series which begins tonight at Wimbledon. It is by no means certain that the team, victorious last season, will be able to repeat its success. Dave Jessup (Wimbledon), the coach, may well need the services of Chris Morris (*Belle Vue*).

But the Lions' chief striker surely is Kenny Carter (Halifax), who already at 20 displays the skill, courage and doggedness of the best. The world champion Bruce Fenball (Cradley Heath) captains the Americans and he will receive £200 per month with a big bonus for winning. His top students are Scott Autrey of Poole, Dennis Sigala (Ipswich) and Sharon Moran (Sheffield).

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Marathon in danger of attracting too many celebrities for its own good

## Fun runners leave the athletes short of joy

Readers of that enduring little chronicle of the sport, *Athletics Weekly*, have recently been roused to complain about the popularity of the London Marathon. A correspondent wrote to tell of a friend who, when asked why he was not running, said: "They won't let me. I'm not a member of EQUITY."

Whenever a sports-hits upon some offshoot which seems to grow bigger and stronger than the root itself there is this bitterness. Within it there is probably an element of jealousy hurt that something personal has become something public. There was a time when it was not unusual for a host of stars, journalists and even politicians to enter a marathon. Club enthusiasts believed that to finish the 26 miles 385 yards entitled them to be members of an exclusive club. You were something akin to a four minute miler.

There are now many who claim the marathon craze is destroying the event as a safe distance for exceptionally fit athletes. The London Marathon in particular is in disrepute with many genuine competitive runners, as opposed to keep fit joggers and well meaning fund raisers. Paradoxically, for years these same "real" athletes found it difficult to understand anyone who failed to take an intense interest in the sport of athletics.

One of the thousands now preparing for the London Marathon, some new potential Olympic champion could emerge. But the chances are that the sudden popularity of the marathon will not breed potential champions. Olympic winners are not glorified fun-runners. They require competitive preparation over shorter distances and they do not want to see the road running calendar swamped by marathons.

None of this alters the basic truth that the marathon craze has moved a healthily significant number of people from being armchair television sports watchers to active participants. There is nothing wrong with that and it is up to event organizers to cope with the numbers in such a way that serious runners are not refused entry in order to accommodate those with influence.

Inevitably, the boom has inspired a host of books. The latest of these, *The Marathon Guide*, by Ian Shelly and Kevin Donovan (£2.95 including postage from St 156 Bryan Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent ST1 5AF) is a compact and comprehensive look at

## SQUASH RACKETS

## Hunt concedes unequal battle with injury

By Richard Eaton



Hunt: an all-time great

Barrington, his great rival of 1969-74, has a Welsh mother and an Irish father and who is as outspoken and controversial as Hunt is undemonstrative. "Geoff was not appreciated in Australia," says Wisman.

Hunt, once said to be the best squash player in the world, last two months ago, if he was still alive, would be a dominant English polo as in previous years.

William Loyd is manager of the Guards Polo Club, Windsor

## BASKETBALL

### Wiseman the whiz-man for Europe

By Nicholas Wiseman

It was not so much England's two victories on consecutive days against Colombia as the manner in which they were accomplished that has given their coach Tom Wiseman cause for optimism for next month's European championship challenge round in Portugal.

"We are establishing a team concept," Wisman said after Monday's 110-92 success at Birchwood had been followed by Tuesday's 101-89 victory at Brighton.

The team had made the exhausting 250-mile journey between venues on the same coach which probably explained the exhaustion of the English ponies, rather less exuberant in the second game.

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## YACHTING

## Friendly way to code of the sea

United Friends of the 77-foot yacht that Chay Blyth recently raced round the world, will set sail from St Katharine Docks, Tower Bridge, tomorrow at the start of a voyage to publicize the Seaway Code. John Nicholls writes.

This is a "Highway Code of the Sea" published today by HMSO on behalf of HM Coastguard Division of the Department of Trade.

Unlike their counterparts ashore there is no legislation to prevent inexperienced and unaccompanied "drivers" taking to the water, where often they become a danger to themselves and others.

The code sets out essential first principles for anyone intending to venture afloat in a small boat, be it yacht, powerboat, dinghy or canoe.

The onset of the Pakistanis, Qamar Zaman and Mohibullah Khan, has also convinced him to improve his sailing game, and recently he was adding a job and variations in pace. But with the onset of Jaghangir it was impossible, adaptable as he was, to improve yet again at the age of 35.

He says he plans to work to expand the game and develop junior players in Argentina which is good news. It would be dreadful as others have done before, if he were to slip away unnoticed.

Geoffrey Hunt, world champion until only six months ago and who set the all-time record of eight British Open titles only 12 months ago, has retired. A check on the back injury that prevented him from playing in the British Open title earlier this month revealed serious hip problems as well and he was advised to rest.

"I did not intend to until I received medical advice. I was looking forward to winning the British Open once or twice more," he said. His words hint at the dreadful suddenness of it. A short while ago he was regarded as one of the best in the world.

It was, though, unlikely that even a fully-fit Hunt would have been able to extend his great achievement further. It was clear to most who saw him lose his world title in November to the Pakistani, Jahangir Khan, that, Hunt was unlikely ever to become the world's number one again.

Hunt thought he could and was determined to try. Though the loss to squash is incalculable, at least it spared the sight of one of the all-time greats in a struggle with his equilibrium to the point where he would run fast quarter-miles with the smallest of recovery intervals.

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The successful applicant will be a mature person with wide-ranging administrative experience. Knowledge and understanding of the problems which face handicapped people and their families and the need to provide people thematic will be particularly welcomed. Four offices are now open and further openings are likely to be required in the near future. Some travelling is likely to be required to meet clients who are located throughout the country.

For further information and application form, please write to:

J. Keefe, Esq.  
The Leonard Cheshire Foundation  
Leonard Cheshire House  
200 Newgate Street  
London SW1P 3DN  
Tel: 01-538 1822.

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ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

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THE TIMES THURSDAY APRIL 29 1982

## HORIZONS

## The Times guide to careers training

## Long-term forecasters

Is the status of the personnel manager under-rated? Philip Schofield reports

At the turn of the century a few pioneer employers, concerned with the problem of chronic fatigue among industrial workers, appointed welfare workers to assess means of improving working conditions.

Pressure on workers during the First World War, particularly in munition factories, gave impetus to these objectives, and in 1917 the Central Association of Welfare Workers, now the Institute of Personnel Management, was formed as the professional body of 'all engaged in welfare work in industrial and business enterprises'. Its members saw their work purely as administrative and advisory.

It is that welfare aspect which continues to dominate the profession's public image, and which is so attractive to those wanting to 'work with people'. But such a limited perception no longer represents the heart of the personnel function.

Today, because recruitment, training and career development programmes take time to plan and implement, the personnel executive is becoming increasingly involved in long-term forecasting of manpower needs and overall business planning. The welfare worker, bridging management and employee, has become a resource manager.

Business organizations are seen to have only two resources — finance and people. Finance provides the means to acquire plant, machinery, tools, raw materials and so on. People provide the combination of knowledge, experience and skills needed to exploit the financial resource.

It is now widely argued that the heads of finance and of personnel carry an equal responsibility. Many organizations pay lip service to this view, but in practice it is rarely reflected in parity of remuneration, status or access to resources.

Why is it, now that the acquisition, development, motivation and retention of the human resource is recognized as a key function, that personnel should still occupy a relatively low status among other managers?

First, personnel is seen as a service function — carrying out recruitment, training and other assignments on demand from line managers in so-called 'productive' departments. Although personnel and line executives may be on the same level in the organizational hierarchy, the relationship is almost that of servant and master.

Much of the work of personnel is concerned with solving problems created in line functions. Industrial disputes, wrongful dismissals, high labour turnover and similar

problems will often bring wrath upon the head of the personnel executive if he fails to resolve them — even though the causes lie outside his control.

There is also a failure to recognize the professional expertise of the personnel executive. His or her overall responsibility embraces an extraordinary range of activities — recruitment, selection, training, management development, employee communications and industrial relations, welfare, safety, health, manpower planning, employment law and much else besides.

Finally, every other function can express its cost and its results in financial terms. Line managers can show how their budgets are allocated between costs and investment — and the anticipated returns in terms of money. The production department can show the assets value of machines, plant

and materials and can express the value of the goods produced in cash terms. When fighting for budgets, line managers can show costs related to benefits. Personnel managers cannot.

The Institute of Personnel Management has done much to increase the professionalism of its members, particularly through its training requirements. In association with the Institute of Cost Accountants, it has done preliminary work on proposing 'human asset accounting' procedures which will enable management as a whole to identify the real costs and benefits of effective manpower. There is a real need for these procedures to be developed more fully. Until they are, the already demanding responsibilities of the personnel executive will be that much more difficult to bear.

Although the chances of a substantial financial return can be increased by investing in a franchise agreement, the risk involved is not entirely removed. Any potential franchisees should carefully investigate the soundness of the company and the viability of the venture, preferably by talking to other franchisees who operate with the company.

Failure is not uncommon. An American ice-cream franchise, Davyilles, opened in England during the hot summer of 1976. But the company had overestimated the British public's desire for 50 flavours of ice-cream all the year round. After a boom period following the chain's launch, many of the franchises were forced to close.

Membership of the British Franchise Association is an important factor in any franchisor's favour. Since the association was formed five years ago, it has become the industry's acknowledged authority, demanding high standards of business practice before it accepts any company as a member.

The BFA has recently created a new franchise category of membership, with the express intention of encouraging employment opportunities for people who have been made redundant or are unemployed.

The new scheme can reduce the initial cash requirement to as little as £1,500 and is expected by the BFA to generate over 50,000 new jobs.

Successful franchisees usually stay with the company to operate larger franchises rather than branching out on their own. As a leading franchisor commented: "The people who approach us want to be on their own — but not completely."

Further information is available from the British Franchise Association, 15 The Poyntings, Iver, Bucks SL0 9DS. A good book on the subject is 'The Guide to Franchising' by Martin Madelsohn, published by Pergamon Press at £12.50.

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## Educational, Careers and Re-training

## ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE



The Chairman and the President are happy to announce that from the 1982/83 academic year British students attending the school will again be eligible to receive Local Education Authority awards on a mandatory basis.

The Minister with responsibility for Higher and Further Education said in the House of Commons recently:

'After careful consideration I have decided to designate courses at the Architectural Association School of Architecture for mandatory awards purposes with effect from 1 September 1982, in order to bring the distinguished teaching provided by the School within reach of more British students.'



# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Daville

**BBC 1**

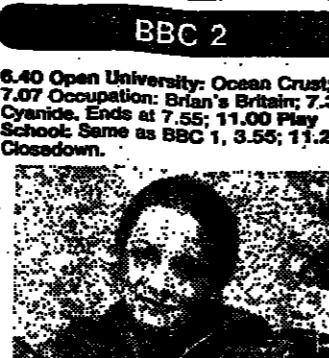
6.40 Open University: Landing an Aircraft; 7.05 Death: 7.10 Countries and Harbours (ends 7.55); 8.27 For Schools: Colossal Earthquakes; 9.15 The Hunt to the Land; 9.45 It's Maths; 10.10 Seeds and Plants; 10.32 Scene; 11.05 Search (from 11.15); 12.30 News; 12.32 News After Noon; with Ian Ross and Mairi Stewart; 12.57 Financial Report. And news headlines; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Live in the Region; 1.15 The singer of the 1950s; 1.30 Film: Labors Still Strong; 1.45 Book-of-the-Week; 2.00 You and Me; 2.15 For Schools: Colleges.

**BBC 2**

6.40 Open University: Ocean Crust; 7.05 Occupation: Britain's Britain; 7.30 Country: Ends at 7.55; 11.00 Play Closeout.

**ITV/LONDON**

9.36 For Schools: Spring in the Woods; 9.52 Lambing in Yorkshire; 10.09 Folk Dancing; 10.28 Social Development; 10.48 A-level Physics; 11.05 Basic Maths; 11.22 All about Time; 11.39 TV reporting; 12.00 The Woofits: a surprise breakfast; 12.10 Get Up! Go! With: Beryl Reid and David Jason; 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family unit; 1.00 News from ITN; 1.15 Financial Times Index; 1.20 1000 Themes area news; 1.30 Crown Court: The Jury's verdict in the case of the woman (Lyndi Marchal) injured in the off-liscence; 2.00 After Noon Plus: A studio discussion on the "total allergy to the modern world"; and its treatment; 2.15 The Royal Wedding: We see the 2.20, 2.30 (The 1000 Guineas Stakes) and the 3.40, 3.50 The Cuckoo Waltz comedy series, with Diane Keen and David Roper (1).



Clare Francis: (BBC 2, 7.55pm)

4.20 The Drak Pack: comedy horror cartoon, Mind Your Manners, Dr Died.

4.40 The Littlest Hobo: story of a parachuting sheepdog.

5.05 John Craven's Newsround.

5.10 Blue Peter: a preview of the Transglobe Ark which will be dropped to the Arctic expedition on its final leg.

5.40 News: with Richard Baker; 6.00 South East at six; 6.25 Nationwide.

7.00 Tomorrow's World: includes items on mirrors designed for gorillas; the fire-proofing of foam-filled chairs; and ideas that link ordinary clay with the living chemistry of the human body.

7.25 Top of the Pops: with Richard Skinner.

8.00 R Ain't Half Mum: repeat showing of the comedy series about an Army concert party in the Far Eastern jungles. Tonight: the sergeant-major inspired riot (r).

8.30 Sorry! Comedy with Ronnie Corbett as the son of a possessive Mum and a henpecked Dad. Tonight: the prospect of a promotion interview is added to the son's many domestic problems.

5.10 The Bauhaus at Weimar: German furniture and craftwork in the 1920s.

5.35 Weekend Outlook: Open University preview.

5.40 Buck Rogers: episode 4 of this old adventure serial.

6.00 The Great Egg Race: Teams from Oxford University, St George's Hospital, London and Burton-on-Trent in an automatic music contest.

6.30 Sorry Mate, I Didn't See You: The Part One test for motorcyclists. Also, the training of Ministry examiners.

6.55 Cartoon: Charley Squash Goes to Town.

7.00 County Hall: local government serial; 7.25 News summary.

7.30 Fancy Fish: Useful information for the home aquarist.

7.55 The Mick Burke Awards: Another three expedition films — and the naming of the competition winners (see Choice).

4.20 Watch It: Little House on the Prairie. The return of Hester Sue's husband.

5.15 Survival: Too Hot or Too Cold. Wildlife in the hot deserts — and in the freezing cold ones, too.

5.45 News from ITN: 6.00 Thames area news; 6.15 Sport: Coverage of the national and international sporting scenes. Includes a look back at a week of international football, including the Wales versus England match, and a look forward to the England versus USA speedway international.

7.00 Horace: Final episode in this comedy drama series about a 30-year-old with the mind of a child. Tonight: he tries to make friends with four boys nearer his own mental age. With Barry Jackson as Horace.

7.30 Spoozer's Patch: Police comedy series. A troublesome Jim Spoozer (Donald Churchill) is faced with a bribe filled with jewels he was given in the back of the police car he shared with a last friend.

8.00 Falcon Crest: Drama series, set in the California wine lands. The secret of the door to a private room. With Jane Wyman and Robert Foxworth.

9.00 A Party Political Broadcast: On behalf of the Liberal Party. Can also be seen on BBC 2 tonight at 10.45 and on ITV at 10.00 pm.

9.30 Bird of Prey: Episode two of this thriller about a middle-ranking civil servant (Richard Griffiths) who stumbles across what looks like an international financial conspiracy and a spectacular cover-up operation.

Tonight, after the death of his Fraud Squad contact, he makes a bolt to Brussels. Co-starring Nigel Davenport and Jeremy Child.

10.20 Question Time: Tonight, the programme comes from Belfast. The panel consists of James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland; Martin McGuinness, spokesman for former Labour Secretary of State for Northern Ireland; Inez McCormack, Northern Irish officer for NUPE; and Peter Jenkins of the Guardian.

11.20 A Kick up the Eighties: Soirée comedy show that pokes fun at the British obsession for leisure activities (r).

11.50 So You Want to Stop Smoking: How to live longer and have more money in your pocket; 12.00 Weather forecast.

9.00 Call My Bluff: Word Identification game played by Frank Muir, Hannah Gordon, Patrick Garrow, Arthur Marshall, Diane Keen and Ian Ogilvy. The word-puzzler is Robert Robinson.

9.30 Heart Transplant: A Matter of Life and Death. A blow to the Harefield Hospital team when a transplant patient dies.

Meanwhile, Bruce Anderson continues to do well.

10.10 The Old Grey Whistle Test: Tonight's featured entertainer is the singer and songwriter Chris Rea, from Middlesbrough.

10.45 A Party Political Broadcast: by the Liberal Party. Also on BBC 1 at 9.05pm and on ITV at 10.00pm.

10.50 Newswight: comment on the day's most important news stories. Plus the latest bulletin. Ends at 11.00pm.

9.00 Janet and Company: Janet Brown as Sue Ellen as Scarlett O'Hara in a variation on the theme of Gone with the Wind. Also — "Mrs Thatcher": in Swingalongamag; and "Zsa Zsa Gabor" and Derek Batey meet in Mr and Mrs.

9.30 TV Eye: Thematics' weekly current affairs programme continues to scrutinize the Falkland Islands crisis. Julian Maynard and his team report from Argentina, and there is news of the latest developments on the home front.

10.00 A Party Political Broadcast: by the Liberal Party. 10.05 News from ITN and Thematics' news headlines.

10.50 Hill Street Blues: Police drama series. A cab driver is after the 50,000-dollar reward offered for information about the murder of a lawyer.

11.50 Ladies' Man: New comedy series about the only man working on a women's magazine. Starring Lawrence Pressman.

12.20 What the Papers Say: with Paul Foot of the Daily Mirror.

12.35 Close: Mary Craig on love and the mystery of life.

**CHOICE**

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# Parents fight off Moonie attempt to see daughter

Mr Charles Raine and his wife, Hazel, facing an allegation that their daughter had been abducted from the Moonie sect for "deprogramming", fought off an attempt in the High Court in London yesterday to force them to disclose her whereabouts.

The sect, the Unification Church, said that Miss Nicola Raine, aged 28, joined them in the United States, was being detained against her will on the instructions of her parents. However, its application for a writ of habeas corpus, requiring the parents to produce their daughter, was rejected.

Lord Justice May agreed that the mother's written evidence was reticent about the details of her daughter's interception, later movements, and present whereabouts. But the court was not prepared to infer from that that she was now in the custody of her parents "and unable to escape if she wished".

The judge said the mother was "understandably concerned" that the sect should not discover the present whereabouts of her daughter lest it should seek to reimpose its influence on her.

Although parents were not entitled to detain an adult daughter against her wishes, they were entitled to advise and persuade their children "if they think necessary, with emphasis".

The judge, sitting with Mr Justice Stephen Brown, said some people, and Mr and Mrs Raine in particular, had considerable hostility for the Unification Church, "which is clearly very possessive of its members".

Afterwards Mrs Raine said they had been in contact with their other daughter, Fiona, also a member of the Unification Church and at present in the United States.

After nine days with her

parents and perhaps friends Miss Raine probably went to the Continent, the judge said. According to the parents, she was still there.

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The judge said the mother was "understandably concerned" that the sect should not discover the present whereabouts of her daughter lest it should seek to reimpose its influence on her.

Although parents were not entitled to detain an adult daughter against her wishes, they were entitled to advise and persuade their children "if they think necessary, with emphasis".

The judge, sitting with Mr Justice Stephen Brown, said some people, and Mr and Mrs Raine in particular, had considerable hostility for the Unification Church, "which is clearly very possessive of its members".

Afterwards Mrs Raine said they had been in contact with their other daughter, Fiona, also a member of the Unification Church and at present in the United States.

After nine days with her

## Benn fails with task force motion

Continued from page 1

They appear to have been told only in outline what the military options are, but they were not asked for their opinions and there was no detailed discussion.

The meeting was said by one participant to have been agreed to only with reluctance by the Prime Minister, after senior colleagues had urged her to give the Cabinet the fullest possible picture. From Mrs Thatcher's point of view it appears to have gone well, with confidence expressed in the inner Cabinet's handling of the crisis so far.

□ The Government was last night awaiting Argentina's response to the detailed proposals drawn up by the United States to resolve the

Falklands crisis before further violence breaks out in the South Atlantic (David Cross writes).

Whitehall officials said last night that the ball was now in Argentina's court as far as the diplomatic exchanges between London, Washington and Buenos Aires were concerned. They pointed out that Britain's latest views had been transmitted to Washington personally by Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, when he was in Washington for talks with Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, at the end of last week.

The Foreign Office announced yesterday that a copy of Mr Haig's latest peace proposals had been received in London and was now "under consideration" by Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues. It is understood that the formal proposals reached London late on Tuesday but were not discussed in any detail at yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

Labour's national executive yesterday rejected a call from Mr Wedgwood Benn that the task force should be kept from the Falkland Islands (Anthony Bevins writes).

But it unanimously endorsed a resolution repeating Mr Michael Foot's demand that the Government should respond "immediately and favourably" to the appeal by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, that the "escalation" be halted.

The Foreign Office announced yesterday that a copy of Mr Haig's latest peace proposals had been



## US peace mission

Continued from page 1

unbreakable spirit and faith in final victory," it declared.

The military junta, meeting in emergency session, issued its thirty-fifth and toughest communiqué on the crisis, leaving no doubt that the war machine was ready, and that conciliation efforts were now unlikely to succeed.

The communiqué, issued at 11 am local time (3 pm British time) after the declaration by Britain of the air and sea war zone, said the Argentines expected military operations in 24 to 48 hours.

In an apparent reference to the South Georgia victory, it rejected "the psychological action by the British invaders" which have strengthened Argentina's spirit and will to fight.

The proposal fell short of the Government's conditions.

Virtually the entire fleet of fifty destroyers, four submarines, one cruiser and the aircraft carrier, the *HMS Invincible*, was at sea tonight.

Admiral Gualter Alara, commander of the fleet, was on board the carrier, but it seemed that still he had not directed the main body of ships to enter the 200-mile combat zone surrounding the Falklands.

The latest American peace plan was passed to the Argentine authorities a few days ago by Mr Harold Shademan, the United States ambassador in Buenos Aires. The junta today told *Clarín*, the Argentine newspaper with the best connections in the military, that the proposal fell short of the Government's conditions.

Against a background of cliffs at Freshwater Bay on the Isle of Wight, a competitor makes for the finishing line in one of the events in the British Hang Gliding Open this week (Frances Gibb writes).

Sixty competitors have entered the championship, the first international hang-gliding event to be held in Britain.

The competitor who gains most points over the eight days until Sunday, in such events as the Blackgang Run, a 10-mile dash at speeds of up to 40 mph from near the Needles to St Catherine's Lighthouse, receives £1,000.

## Frank Johnson in the Commons

### Secret weapon of the wardrobe

Somehow, after nearly four weeks of it, the crisis still has a dream-like quality. Is it really happening?

Those of us who are essentially creatures of the world, as it has been post-War, had been assured all our adult lives that Britain was no longer capable of doing this sort of thing. All the best people said so. Yet we seem to be about to try and do it, though the precise nature of the "it" remains unclear. Admittedly, the best people may have been right. There may be a debacle. That does not mean thinking about, though I think about it one must. But the best people have not been running this crisis.

Franklin Woman has been unenthusiastic. Mr McIlroy, for the official Unionists, was hostile, though Civil Mr Paisley, for the Paisleyites, was hostile and disagreeable. Mrs Shirley Williams, for the Social Democratic Party, wandered around in the middle in circles of goodwill.

But aloft in the gallery, one's mind kept drifting South Atlantic. One does not really want anything horrible to happen, the inner voice of rationality keeps on insisting. Was there any chance that, even at this late hour, the Falklands issue would revert to that harmless Gilbert and Sullivan status it had always occupied until four weeks ago?

I began to invest high hopes in the effect on the enemy's morale of that dinner which our officers served those captured Argentine officers on board one of our ships after we took South Georgia. Word might by now have spread among the Argentine forces that this is what they can expect unless they quit the islands immediately. They'll think twice about taking us on now that some of them have felt six inches of cold, British food inside them. They'll know that a nation which can serve up lethal stuff like an average British service dinner is not a nation to be trifled with.

And there's plenty more where that dinner came from. Panic could even now be spreading among the Argentine brass hats that this is how the barbarous British treat captured officers. The choice is theirs. There is still time for them to avoid raising knife and fork again.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends the celebrations to mark the centenary of Queen Mary's London Needwork Guild: firstly a thanksgiving service in the Queen's Chapel, Marlborough Gate, 11.55, and later the annual general meeting in St James's Palace, 3.25.

The Prince of Wales opens new premises of Quaker Oats, Bridge Road, Southall, Middlesex, 10.30.

and later visits the National Association of Asian Youth in Southall, 12.15, and the National Centre for Industrial Language Training in Southall, 2.30.

The Prince of Wales attends a lecture by Professor M. W. Tiring - "Engineering for Humanity", at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1, Birdcage Walk, SW1, 6pm.

Princess Anne, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, opens the Jackie Bruton Riding Centre at Cheltenham Racecourse, 2.30.

#### Exhibitions in progress

The Treasures of Towneley 1902-1982, exhibition celebrating 80 years of the Museum Service and highlighting some outstanding exhibits. Towneley Hall Art Galleries and Museum, Burnley, Lancashire, 10 to 5.30, Sun 12 to 5, closed Sat (until October 3).

Exhibition of paintings by Christopher Johnson, The Grange, Rottingdean, Mon, Thurs, Sat 10 to 5, Tues and Fri 10 to 1 and 2 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Wed (until May 30).

Etchings by Jean Frejat, Charlton Print Room, Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, Tues to Sat 2 to 5, Sun 2.15 to 5; closed Mon (until June 27).

Talks, lectures

Weighs and measures, by Anthony Wilson, Science Museum, 1.

Florentine paintings of the lower floor galleries by Audrey Pindar, National Gallery, 1.

String quartets in Royal Richard Humphreys, Tate Gallery, 1.

Judah: exile and return, by David Williams, 11.30; and Victorian Jewellery, by Judy Rude, 1.15; both at British Museum.

Workshop - Silversmithing, Museum of London, 1.10pm.

The Memphis tomb of Horemheb, commander-in-chief of Tutankhamun, by Dr Geoffrey Martin, British Museum, 6.15.

Snails and their relatives, Natural History Museum, 3.

Manuscripts from the Byzantine world by Jane Lee, British Library, 2, St Pancras Street, WC1, 2.

The Thames Walk: a slide talk by David Sharpe, Central Library, St Nicholas' Way, Sutton, 8.15.

Music

Recital by Paul Edmund Davies (flute) and Rachel Masters (harp), The Hexagon, Reading, 1.10.

Piano recital by Marjorie Few and North Parry, Stainforth Middle School, Church Road, Doncaster, 7.30.

Walls

A journey through Dickens's London, meet Embankment Underground, 11.

The City of London 2,000 years of history, meet Bank Underground, (Mansion House exit), 11.

City churches, meet Bank Underground (Mansion House exit), 2.

General

Health and Leisure '82, Alexandra Pavilion, Alexandra Park, Wood Green, N22, 11 to 7; admission £1.20, children and OAPs £1.

Maritime England in floral art, Holker Hall and Park, Kirkcudbright, Cumbria, 10.30 to 8.

London Homes and Gardens Show, Kewshawn Park, Croydon, 11 to 6, admission £1.50, children £1.

Last chance to see

Australian Splash of Colour:

Abstract paintings by Peggy Pearce, Slade, Qantas Airways, Canalside, Corner of Piccadilly and Old Bond Street, WI, 9.30 to 5.00 (ends today).

Anglo-Persian Carpet Company exhibition of Oriental rugs and textiles: Anglo-Persian Carpet company gallery, The Arcade, South Kensington Station, SW7, 9.30 to 6 (ends today).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,817

#### ACROSS

1 University affected you and me (6).

5 This year involved great excitement (8).

9 Loyalty for instance in marriage (10).

10 Two notes, that's a lot (4).

11 Like Henry Morgan, perhaps, 'e's lost it (8).

12 Gracious! An earlier model than C-aine did you say? (6).

13 Beware of place like Wooley Hole (4).

15 The siren's welcome song (3-5).

18 The infantry have to maintain some standing (8).

19 Weapon - we switched the sight (4).

21 Dramatis takes care of a minor character (6).

23 Right? 'e's right in every investigation (8).

25 Mischievous oil in store (4).

26 Billy booked for being this? (10).

27 Turning after river, several came to grief (8).

28 Make speech about national leader being decorated (6).

DOWN

2 In the end, this Titan didn't quite make it (5).

3 Grant was a gift I had accepted (9).

#### The pound

Bank Boys Bank Sells Australia \$ 1.75 1.67 Austria Sch 31.10 29.10 Canada \$ 2.24 2.15 Denmark Kr 14.43 14.08 Ireland Pd 1.26 1.21 France Fr 11.40 10.20 Germany Dm 4.39 4.14 Greece Dr 115.00 108.00 Hongkong \$ 10.75 10.15 Italy Lit 2375.00 2275.00 Japan Yen 444500 420.00 Netherlands Gld 4.74 4.50 Norway Kr 1.26 1.20 Portugal Esc 133.00 126.00 South Africa Rd 2.25 2.08 Spain Pta 189.25 180.25 Sweden Kr 10.83 10.42 Switzerland Fr 3.64 3.42 USA \$ 1.84 1.77 Yugoslavia Duk 99.00 93.00

Rate for small denominations, subject to change without notice. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currencies.

London: FT Index closed up 57.53

London: The FT Index closed up 57.53

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